

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXIV. No. 4742. 號四十九月九年八十七百八千一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1878.

日八十月八年庚戌

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street, PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSEN, 19, Rue Monnaie, Paris.
NEW YORK—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BLAN & BLACK, San Francisco.
SINGAPORE AND STRAITS—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HENNING & Co., Malacca.
CHINA—MACAO, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Suvaia, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HEDDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KNEEL & WATSON, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 1,200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—F. D. SASSON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. H. BELLER, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. WILHELM REIBER, Esq.
H. HOFFMAN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai, EWE CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, August 16, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES of Interest allowed on Deposits.
At 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " " "
" 12 " " 5 " " "

D. A. J. CROMBIE,
Acting Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, July 1, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, 2,800,000.
RESERVE FUND, 2150,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

CAPITAL, 2,750,000.
RESERVE FUND, 1,151,560.10.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

RATES of Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " "
" 12 " 4 " " "
" 18 " 5 " " "

Besides conducting general Exchange Business, the Bank discounts local bills, payable in Hongkong, and makes advances on approved Banking Securities.
Present Rate of Discount for approved short sight acceptances, 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Advances, according to terms required, may be ascertained on application.
E. H. NELSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

For Sale.

RECENTLY ARRIVED, FOR SALE.

TEYSSONNEAU'S FINE FRENCH STRAWBERRIES.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS. French JAMS and JELLIES. MACASSAR RED FISH.

Very Fine "O. K." BOURBON WHISKY.

FINEST CHERBOURG BUTTER, IN BOTTLES OF ONE POUND.

BUSCK & Co.'s SELECTED DANISH BUTTER, Season 1878, in Tins of 1 lb., 2 lbs., and 4 lbs.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN HOUSEHOLD STORES.

EXTRA FINE CHICAGO BACON and HAMS.

MACKEREL and SALMON BELLIES, in Kits.

COD FISH, &c., &c.

HOTH'S BEST RUSSIAN ROPE, and FINE LINES, Assorted Sizes.

FROST BROS'S BEST ENGLISH WHITE LINES.

HENRY'S BEST GOVERNMENT NAVY CANVAS, Assorted Numbers.

INDIA RUBBER SHEET PACKING and INSERTION, all Sizes.

TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.

INDIA RUBBER SUCTION and DELIVERY HOSE.

CANVAS HOSE and LEATHER BELTING.

AMERICAN ASH BOAT-OARS.

ADMIRALTY TESTED CHAIN CABLES, and RIGGING CHAIN.

ANCHORS, from 25 lbs. up to 18 cwt. Each.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

TINMAN'S and PLUMBER'S SOLDER.

LEAD PIPE, and SHEET LEAD.

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES, from 400 lbs. to 2,500 lbs.

MASSEY'S PATENT LOGS.

FLOUR SIEVES.

INDIA RUBBER ROLLERS and ROLLING MACHINES, &c., &c.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.
Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

FOR SALE.

TWO AMERICAN and One ENGLISH Second-hand BILLIARD TABLES, with BALLS, CUES, LAMPS, &c., Complete.

Apply to **D. NOWROJEE,** Hongkong Hotel.

FOR SALE.

COKE and TAR in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at CHEAP RATES.

Apply to **GAS COMPANY,** West Point.

Hongkong, June 19, 1878.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT AMERICAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—

American-made Walnut Drawing-room Suite, Covered in Coffee and Maroon Rep.

Blackwood Carved Marble-top Centre Table, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Chromes, Chimney Glasses, Bronzes, and Ornaments.

Bronze Gasaliers and Gas Brackets, Hearth Rugs.

American-made Walnut Dining-room Suite, Covered in Green Leather; American-made Walnut Music Stand.

American-made Walnut Extension Dining Table.

American-made Walnut Marble-top Sideboard, with Glass.

Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Glassware, Plated Ware, and Clocks.

American-made Walnut Double Bedstead, Writing Desk, and Glass Bookcase.

American-made Walnut Marble-top Buffet with Glass and Marble-top Table.

One American Cooking Range, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Saturday, the 14th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. beg to notify that they have made such Arrangements in connection with their TAILORING DEPARTMENT, that they are now able to Guarantee the PROMPT Execution of Orders.

The Following GOODS Suitable for the present Season have just been received, from which an early Selection is requested.

THIN BLACK SUPERFINE, for Dress Suits.

FANCY BLACK and BLUE CASHMERE, MELTONS, &c., for Morning Suits.

HOME SPUN, FINEST, BEAVER, &c., for Light Overcoats.

SUPERFINE BEAVER, &c., for Light Overcoats.

HOME SPUN TWEEDS and ANGOLA, for Suits and Trowersings.

EXTRA THIN TWEEDS and ANGOLA, for Summer Suits and Trowersings.

BLACK, BLUE, and COLOURED SERGES, for Suits.

CORDS, STOCKINETTES and CASSIMERES, for Riding Trowers.

UNIFORMS, LACE, BUTTONS, &c., for H. B. M. Navy and U. S. Navy.

BULLOCK LADY'S SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

"S. B. H." The Finest OLD WHISKY, ever imported.

IRISH CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.

Extra FINE ISIGNY BUTTER.

CHARCOAL and SPONGE FILTERS.

SILBER LAMPS for Kerosine, in large assortment.

LAWN TENNIS SETS.

LADIES' GARDEN TOOLS.

VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS.

COR'S GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.

Very FINE FRESH APPLES, for Box or per Dozen.

Bass's DRAUGHT ALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, September 8, 1878.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON and after 1st SEPTEMBER, RETAIL SALES of the Company's Manufactures will be RESUMED at the REFINERY.

East Point,
August 28, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE CITY HALL LIBRARY and MUSEUM will be CLOSED to the Public from the 2ND to the 30TH SEPTEMBER NEXT. Residents wishing to refer to Books in the Library during that period can do so by Application to the Secretary.

By Order,
H. L. DENNYS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 29, 1878.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1877.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1877.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the Year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) of the Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CHINA SEA.

FOOCHOW DISTRICT, No. 3.

NOTICE is hereby given that the HALF-TIDE ROCK BEACON, situated in the River Mid 2 1/2 miles N.N.E. of the Mingan Pass, will be taken down and Re-built.

A BOAT will be Stationed a short distance to the Westward of this danger, until the completion of the work; a Red Flag will be down at the Mast-head during the Day, and a Red Light exhibited at Night from Sunset to Sunrise.

C. HANNEN,
Commissioner of Customs.

Overton House,
Foochow, September 5, 1878.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to say that he intends VISITING AMOY and Foochow, leaving Hongkong September 15th, and returning November 1st.

Hongkong, August 31, 1878.

G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

48, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, August 20, 1878.

MOORE & Co., "VARIETY STORE," NEWS AGENTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

No. 42, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THIS EVENING, September 14th, 1878.

THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA AND OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

THIS EVENING, (SATURDAY), September 14th, 1878.

WILL BE PRODUCED

DONIZETTI'S MILITARY OPERA, "THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT."

CAST OF CHARACTERS:

Sergeant Suplice.....Mr. H. VERNON.

Tonio.....Mr. J. ROLLINGS.

Hortensius.....Mr. HOBSON.

Duke de Grandville.....Mr. HAGENANN.

Corporal.....Mr. GLADSTONE.

Proculus.....Miss B. DRAEGAR.

Marchioness.....Miss A. DRAEGAR.

Marie.....Miss ELICA MAY.

Soldiers, &c.

DURING THE EVENING

MISS CLARA STANLEY will perform, for the first time,

A VIOLIN SOLO.

Tickets to be had and Seats secured at Messrs KATZ & Co.'s, where Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

No Advance in the Prices.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle or Orchestra Two DOLLARS.

Stalls.....ONE DOLLAR.

Pit.....ONE DOLLAR.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen cannot be admitted.

Hongkong, September 14, 1878.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "YESSO," Capt. S. ASHTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 16th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.**

Hongkong, September 12, 1878.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

The Steamship "ALBANY," Capt. F. ASHTON, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 16th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.**

Hongkong, September 13, 1878.

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship "ESMERALDA," CULLEN, Master, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 16th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **RUSSELL & Co., Agents.**

Hongkong, September 13, 1878.

FOR COOKTOWN, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and taking through Cargo and Passengers for New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "SOMERSET," Captain L. GREEN, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY Next, the 17th Instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.**

Hongkong, September 12, 1878.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

"PALADIN," Captain PARKER, will load here for the above Ports, and will leave on THURSDAY, the 19th Inst., at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **HOP KEE, Agents.**

Hongkong, September 12, 1878.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

The Steamship "HESPERIA," PAULSEN, Master, will be despatched on or about the 15th September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.**

Hongkong, August 29, 1878.

FOR LONDON.

The Steamship "STRATHLEVEN," Captain PEARSON, will be despatched as above on or about the 20th September.

The Strathleven has Superior Accommodation for First-class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **DAVIS & Co., Agents.**

Hongkong, August 20, 1878.

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).

The Steamship "SHUN-LEE," shortly expected from Singapore, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

NOTICE.

To Let.

TO LET.
THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers.
The BUNGALOW, No. 2, Shelley Street.
The BUNGALOW, No. 1, Old Bailey Street.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIE & Co.
Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

To Let.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godowns attached.
House No. 7, Calne Road, at present occupied by The Hon. CHOL. SMITH.
—**DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.**
Hongkong, September 2, 1878.

To Let.

IN the House on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue House, situate on Praya East:—
FIRST FLOOR and **BASEMENT** of No. 2, Praya East, either separately, or together, as required, with immediate possession.
HOUSE No. 8, Praya East. The whole House or in Flats, with immediate possession.

To Let.

SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS, with Corridors and Out-houses in the DWELLING HOUSE to the Eastward of the Pier at Wanchai. These may be had in Apartments of Two or Three Rooms to suit convenience. Fine spacious Verandah looking on the Harbour. Immediate Possession.

To Let.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue House at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65.
For further particulars, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, August 15, 1878.

To Let.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10, Praya Central.
Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. Braemar Castle, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, are being landed, at their risk by Messrs NORTON & Co., into the Godowns of Messrs TURNER & Co., whence delivery may be obtained. Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, before 10 a.m. to the wharf to be given No. (China) 10-day.
Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 10th instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, September 9, 1878. sel6

BRITISH BARQUE ADA MELMORE,

FROM LONDON.

THE above-named Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 13, 1878. sel20

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Ex "Amsona," from 1 case ink,..... Marcellis.
Ex "Sindh," from MS (Indian), 1/8 Order, 6 cases, from Amoy. Stationery,..... London.
ME 1/8 Order, 6 cases Oil, from Marcellis.
Hongkong, September 7, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Ganga*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 10 a.m. the 2nd Inst., at 10 a.m., requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned.
Goods remaining unclaimed after Saturday, the 7th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, September 2, 1878.

Mails.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON DIRECT, ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *KHEDIYE*, Captain J. D. STEWARD, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 21st September, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, September 9, 1878. sel21

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES, AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. "GALICIA" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 1st October, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 30th September. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, September 11, 1878. sel1

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at 10/11 Office.

Insurance.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.
J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.
SAMUEL BROWNE, Secretary.
A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager, for China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets.....\$31,700,000
Surplus.....\$ 5,500,000

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon terms very favourable to the assured.

For full information and particulars, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHRS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1874.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to Grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.
Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, August 18, 1878.

Insurance.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.
NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on Board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.
For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.
Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.
Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up.....Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE....." 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND....." 104,000
Total Capital and accumulations this date.....Tls. 754,000

Directors:
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. P. EVANS, Esq. O. LUCAS, Esq. C. KREBS, Esq. W. MEYERINK, Esq.

Secretaries:
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.
London Bankers:
Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.

Agencies in:
HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

Subject to a charge of 12 1/2% for interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 10, 1878. sel1

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
MR. HENRI VINAY has been Appointed AGENT for the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, at Hongkong. **MR. ERNEST SCHAEFFLIN** will have power to act at the same place in Mr VINAY'S absence.
E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager.
COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, SHANGHAI.
Shanghai, September 6, 1878.

WITH Reference to the above, I have This Day OPENED the AGENT of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, at the Office of Messrs RUSSELL & Co.

H. VINAY, Agent.
Hongkong, September 12, 1878. sel12

NOTICE.
THE Underigned having This Day PURCHASED the STOCK-IN-TRADE, Book Debts, and Goodwill of the CHINA DISPENSARY hitherto Carried on by Mr W. BALL, will conduct and carry on the said Business (in connection with the VICTORIA DISPENSARY) on his own Account from This Date.

WM. ORRICKSHANK.
Hongkong, August 31, 1878.

NOTICE.
THE Underigned begs to notify that the MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA of Tokio, Japan, has Opened a Branch in this Port, and the Underigned has been appointed their Agent in Hongkong.

HEROMICH SHUGIO.
Office No. 4 C, Club Chambers, Hongkong, August 18, 1878. sel9

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.
Hongkong, June 13, 1878. sel3

NOTICE.
THE Underigned, HOP YEE & Co. of HOWARD'S Godown, No. 289, Shek Tong Tsui, begs to notify that the said Company is not now responsible for any Debts contracted by any of the Firm's employees or Partners. Also, no Debt, if any, can be deducted from the Rent Payable to the said Company. The Company is only responsible for those Accounts, which are Confirmed and Signed by Mr CHU WING ON himself, of the Kung Yün shop, Wing Lok Street.

HOP YEE & Co.
Hongkong, September 12, 1878. sel3

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of the Underigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but will be paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.
IN Reference to the above, the Underigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr LEONG YOOK CHING, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM.
Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I. and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN BENT, Ph.D. Tubingen.
Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.
Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

Intimations.

Volume Seventh of the "CHINA REVIEW"

Now Ready.

No. 1.—Vol. VII.—OF THE "CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

The Chinese in Borneo.
Jottings from the Book of Rites.
The Character 華 or 華.
On the Use of the Character Fan.
Brief Sketches from the Life of Kuang-ming.
The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung.
Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangsi.
The Ballads of the Shik'ing.
Translations of Chinese School-books.
Perkin Warbeck in China.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—
Dutch Doctors in Borneo.
The Giraffe and the Ki-lin.
On the Syllabic Spelling.
Loans Operated in Flogging.
Early Frost in Canton, in 1877-8.
A Chinese Coin.
Amoyese Sovereigns.
Chinese Bank-notes.
Books Wanted, Exchange, &c.
China Mail Office,
Hongkong, Sept. 10, 1878.

Intimations.



GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

SALE OF THE OPIUM FARM.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENDERS for the PRIVILEGE OF PREPARING and SELLING PREPARED OPIUM within the Colony for the Term of One, Two, or Three Years from the 1st of March, 1879, under the Provisions of Ordinance No. 2 of 1858 will be Received at this Office until Noon on MONDAY, the 23rd September, 1878.
Each Tender should specify the Monthly Payment offered for the period above mentioned.
The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.
Should the highest Tender be less than the sum the Governor thinks a fair price for the Opium Farm, His Excellency in Council will grant Licenses direct under Section 3 of the Ordinance, and take such further steps as may be necessary to realize a fair price.

By Command, **J. M. PRICE,** Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

WITH Reference to the above Notification, it is hereby notified that His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has been pleased to extend the period up to which TENDERS will be Received to Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October.

By Command, **J. M. PRICE,** Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, September 6, 1878.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE Following NOTICE to MARINERS is published for general information.

By Command, **J. M. PRICE,** Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 10th August, 1878.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dangerous rocky patch exists in the fairway into Mira Bay.

The following Magnetic bearings are from it:
Fung Head.....N. 16° W.
South end of Basalt Island, N. 87° W.
East Ninepin Rock and South part of South.....S. 55° W.
Ninepin in line.....N. 25° W.
North-east Head Tanikau.....S. 25° W.

This patch, about 40 feet long by 30 feet broad, extends in a North-east direction with 8 fathoms of water on it at low water springs and 15 fathoms close to it.

J. DIXON, Staff Commander, R.N.

H. M. S. Victor Emanuel, Hongkong, 7th August, 1878. sel7

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Cheap Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.

MEYER & Co., Proprietors.
Hongkong, August 28, 1878. sel28

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

CAUTION.

HAVING Learned that Large Quantities of IMITATIONS of our FLORIDA WATER have recently been imported to Hongkong, we caution the Public against purchasing any that does not bear the name "MURRAY & LANMAN" on the label. Each Bottle of the Genuine is wrapped with a pamphlet printed on paper which has the words "LANMAN & KEMP, NEW YORK" in Water Mark.

Messrs MELOHRS & Co. are our only Agents for Sale of the Genuine Florida Water at Hongkong.

LANMAN & KEMP.
New York, July 9, 1878. sel20

APONG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, H. E. ADMIRAL ALFRED P. RYDER, and to H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

THE above has pleasure to inform the public of Hongkong that he has obtained the assistance of Mr Griffith (for many years manager and principal operator to Mr Saunders of Shanghai), and having carefully arranged the light of his New Studio and secured the newest and best appliances for obtaining the highest excellence in his work, he is now ready to produce all the Latest Novelties in Photography, Portraits.—A large and varied Assortment of Views always ready. Superior Enlargements made at shortest notice.

STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD, Nearly opposite The Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, July 9, 1878.

Intimations.

A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REASONABLE RATES. FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS, assorted colours.

MENU CARDS, In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS, LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS,

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS, EXPORT CARGO REPORTS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, CHARTER PARTIES, SHIPPING ORDERS, BILLS OF LADING, PASSENGER LISTS, BILLS OF SALE, LOG BOOKS, WILLS, &c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.
Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luon Hing Street; Chui Hing Low Hotel, Luon Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Fat Street; Ma Sit Chuen Han Tong, Yan Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Hing Shop, Sin Chong, Honam.

Shanghai.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.
Amoy.—Chin Cheong Hong, Mook Kek Street.

Foochow.—Mr Yü Ching Cheong; Foochow Arsenal; Mr Lam Kwok Ching; Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Chun Sing Hoi, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chies, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Choofoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Yung Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALIZED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BARBERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.
Half hour,.....10 cts.
Hour,.....20 cts.
Three hours,.....50 cts.
Six hours,.....70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6),.....One Dollar.

Licensed Barbers (each).
Hour,.....10 cts.
Half day,.....35 cts.
Day,.....60 cts.

Intimations.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES:

The First Medal, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, CANN, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Caps of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
80, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

PELLATT & Co.,
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON,
Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have removed to their

NEW SHOW ROOMS & OFFICES,
10, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUIT,
where they may be seen samples of every description of

TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regimental Messes, Hotels, Confectioners, Ships' Cabins, &c., &c.

CHANDLERS, for Gas, Kerosene or Candle, CHINA and STONE WARE, for Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Service.

CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Engines, Vials, &c., &c.

ELECTROPLATE, LINEN CLOCKS, &c., &c., and all kinds of HOTEL requisites.

All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or London reference and addressed to the Office, 10, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUIT, LONDON.

PELLATT & Co., Glass Manufacturers.



THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Low experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effective in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slightest complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miser or to those living in the South.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race: viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases. In fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike, deep and superficial ulcers.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 52, Oxford Street, London.

* Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

20s 7d 1w 1d

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKKEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE POLISHING MACHINE, which removes all Buff and Rust from Knives, and leaves them as bright as new.

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARD.

SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL) FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, BRASS, PLATE, GLASS, &c. TABLETS OF EACH.

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOAP BLOCKS—12, 6, & 3 lb. SIZES, & 15 Boxes

JOHN OAKKEY & SONS

Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cure, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful.—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—see Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. & 4s. 6d.

8s 6d 7s 1w 2s 1d 1d 7s

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. Atkinson's

WHITE ROSE and other SACHET POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POWDER, TRANSPARENT SOAP.

TOILET VINEGAR.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, &c.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK

—A White Rose on a Golden Lyre.

printed in seven colours.

1jun78 3

PRICE \$6.

THE TREATY PORTS

OF

China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH FISHING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE MECUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

Two pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS by

WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNY, and CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNY, PH.D.

LONDON: N. TAYLOR & Co.

HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important Sites and Monuments, notes on the CLIMATE and general TOPOGRAPHY, FLORA, FAUNA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting COINAGE, QUARANTINE, and EXCHANGES, LINES of STEAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSENGER MONEY. Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of OUTRIG and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1865, including POSITIVE EVIDENCE, CHANGES in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the passing of important ORDINANCES, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable FIRES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS, FIRES and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSES and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

Intimations.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, thus,

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine. Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

8de77 1w 52t 7de78

DINNEFORD'S THE SAFEST MILD APPROPRIATE FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists

London, And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

30mr78 1w 52t 30mr79

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

Extract from a Letter

dated 15th May, 1873,

from an old inhabitant of Hurlingham, near Westminster, Wiltshire.

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old."

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,"

To the Proprietors of

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS,

London.

15sep77 1f 28t 14sep78

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, prepare

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

Supplied to the Royal Families of England and Russia.

To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

Most digestible. Contains the highest amount of nourishment in the most convenient form.

MALT DO NOT LIEB'S principle.

Sweet and wholesome in itself, entirely free from Root-Root Sugar.

The basis of Condensed Milk and Swiss Foods.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

More closely resembles Healthy Mother's Milk than any other kind of Food.

A THOROUGHLY COOKED FOOD.

Always ready for use. Saving Mothers and Nurses Much time and trouble.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

Necessary for the Growth, Health and Vigour of the Child.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, and sold by all Chemists.

17av78 all 13t

FREDERIC ALGAR,

COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMIS.

SION AGENT,

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

The Best Investment of the Day for a Small Outlay,

And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 80 pages of illustrations and information, forwarded free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER, Engineers.

23c, Forster Street, Hoxton, London, England.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 56 cents.) \$15 per annum (postage paid \$18.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, given in Daily China Mail.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST

in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Intimations.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

16de78 1w 52t 16de79

OXYGEN IS LIFE.

Although the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

The question naturally presents itself, "Why is so valuable an element so little regarded and so seldom prescribed?" The only answer which can be given is—That a certain difficulty has been found in so preparing it that its action may be kept under perfect control. Bitherts it has been used in almond and olive oil, in sulphur ether, in rectified alcohol, in chloroform, and in several other substances; but however valuable it has been found in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced, which have led physicians to neglect it for general purposes, and to employ it only in extreme cases, and after every other remedy has failed. But a chemical process has now been discovered, by which its invaluable action on the human system may be realised without any of those drawbacks which previous modes of administration have invariably produced.

CAUTION.—Phosphorus is sometimes sold in the form of Pills & Lozenges; it should be generally known that every form where solid particles of Phosphorus are in combination is dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any preparation of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble in water.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent, Dated October 11th, 1869.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

DR. BRIGHT'S

PHOSPHODYNE.

(OZONIC OXYGEN)

THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrassé, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese Languages, accompany each case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should, therefore, be careful to observe that the words "DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE" are blown in the bottle, and that the Directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which none can possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

Important Caution: Beware of Piracy and a Spurious Imitation.

Wholesale Agents for:

Bombay Presidency D. S. KLEMP & Co., Bombay.

Bengal " R. SCOTT, THOMPSON & Co., Calcutta.

" " STANISTREET & Co., "

" " BATHGATE & Co., "

" " J. CORFIELD & Co., "

" " BARRIE & Co., Madras.

" " E. GILLON & Co., Lahore.

" " J. MATTIAND & Co., Colombo.

Singapore " A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

Manila " WATSON, CLAY & Co., Shanghai.

Yokohama " "

Nagasaki " "

Higo " "

and small Ports of China.

Notice to the Trade.—Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne can only be procured through the above appointed Agents, who will supply on liberal terms.

16de77 1w 52t 16de78

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agents is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the stimulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavour, are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries); as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1878, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address: China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW.
The Steamship
"OLYMPIA"
will leave for the above Port on
MONDAY, the 16th instant, at
Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
KWOKE ACHONG.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se16

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.
The Spanish Steamer
"EMUY"
BLANCO, Master, will be despatched
on above on MONDAY, the
16th instant, at 8 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se18

FOR MANILA.
The 41 American Ship
"SOUTHERN CROSS,"
A. BUGHES, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will be despatched on or about the 25th
instant.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se25

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).
The Steamship
"OCEAN KING,"
Captain ROPE, will be despatched
for the above Port, on MONDAY,
the 16th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se19

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.
The 41 American Ship
"SOUTHERN CROSS,"
A. BUGHES, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will be despatched on or about the 25th
instant.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se25

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).
The Steamship
"OCEAN KING,"
Captain ROPE, will be despatched
for the above Port, on MONDAY,
the 16th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se19

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.
The 41 American Ship
"SOUTHERN CROSS,"
A. BUGHES, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will be despatched on or about the 25th
instant.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se25

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.
The 41 American Ship
"SOUTHERN CROSS,"
A. BUGHES, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will be despatched on or about the 25th
instant.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se25

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.
The 41 American Ship
"SOUTHERN CROSS,"
A. BUGHES, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will be despatched on or about the 25th
instant.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se25

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.
The 41 American Ship
"SOUTHERN CROSS,"
A. BUGHES, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will be despatched on or about the 25th
instant.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se25

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.
The 41 American Ship
"SOUTHERN CROSS,"
A. BUGHES, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will be despatched on or about the 25th
instant.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se25

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.
The 41 American Ship
"SOUTHERN CROSS,"
A. BUGHES, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will be despatched on or about the 25th
instant.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se25

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.
The 41 American Ship
"SOUTHERN CROSS,"
A. BUGHES, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will be despatched on or about the 25th
instant.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se25

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.
The 41 American Ship
"SOUTHERN CROSS,"
A. BUGHES, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will be despatched on or about the 25th
instant.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se25

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.
The 41 American Ship
"SOUTHERN CROSS,"
A. BUGHES, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will be despatched on or about the 25th
instant.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se25

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.
The 41 American Ship
"SOUTHERN CROSS,"
A. BUGHES, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will be despatched on or about the 25th
instant.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se25

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.
The 41 American Ship
"SOUTHERN CROSS,"
A. BUGHES, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will be despatched on or about the 25th
instant.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se25

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.
The 41 American Ship
"SOUTHERN CROSS,"
A. BUGHES, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will be despatched on or about the 25th
instant.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se25

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.
The 41 American Ship
"SOUTHERN CROSS,"
A. BUGHES, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will be despatched on or about the 25th
instant.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se25

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.
The 41 American Ship
"SOUTHERN CROSS,"
A. BUGHES, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will be despatched on or about the 25th
instant.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se25

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.
The 41 American Ship
"SOUTHERN CROSS,"
A. BUGHES, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will be despatched on or about the 25th
instant.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se25

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.
The 41 American Ship
"SOUTHERN CROSS,"
A. BUGHES, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will be despatched on or about the 25th
instant.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se25

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.
The 41 American Ship
"SOUTHERN CROSS,"
A. BUGHES, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will be despatched on or about the 25th
instant.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se25

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.
The 41 American Ship
"SOUTHERN CROSS,"
A. BUGHES, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will be despatched on or about the 25th
instant.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se25

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.
The 41 American Ship
"SOUTHERN CROSS,"
A. BUGHES, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will be despatched on or about the 25th
instant.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se25

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.
The 41 American Ship
"SOUTHERN CROSS,"
A. BUGHES, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will be despatched on or about the 25th
instant.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se25

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.
The 41 American Ship
"SOUTHERN CROSS,"
A. BUGHES, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will be despatched on or about the 25th
instant.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se25

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.
The 41 American Ship
"SOUTHERN CROSS,"
A. BUGHES, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will be despatched on or about the 25th
instant.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se25

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.
The 41 American Ship
"SOUTHERN CROSS,"
A. BUGHES, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will be despatched on or about the 25th
instant.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se25

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.
The 41 American Ship
"SOUTHERN CROSS,"
A. BUGHES, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will be despatched on or about the 25th
instant.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se25

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.
The 41 American Ship
"SOUTHERN CROSS,"
A. BUGHES, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will be despatched on or about the 25th
instant.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se25

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.
The 41 American Ship
"SOUTHERN CROSS,"
A. BUGHES, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will be despatched on or about the 25th
instant.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se25

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.
The 41 American Ship
"SOUTHERN CROSS,"
A. BUGHES, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will be despatched on or about the 25th
instant.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se25

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR LONDON.
The Steamship
"ARGENTINO,"
Captain BARRETT, will be despatched
on or about 18th
instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
TURNER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878.

**H. SCHÜREN'S PHOTOGRAPHIC
STUDIO.**
WYNDHAM STREET.

MR. SCHÜREN will leave this Colony
in a very short time, and advises
Amateurs of his Work to apply in time,
in order to avoid disappointment.
For the convenience of the Public, Photos
will be taken Every Day from 8 a.m. till
12 o'clock, Noon.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se21

Not Responsible for Debts.
Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

STRAITHEARN, British barque, Captain
Wm. Anderson.—M. M. Co.
LORNE, British steamer, Captain Wm.
McCulloch.—Melchers & Co.
PARALOS, French barque, Captain J.
Pascu.—Kong Kee.
ASIA, Danish steamer, Captain O. J.
Djorup.—Meyer & Co.
MINY-DON, British ship, Captain James
M. Leslie.—Olyphant & Co.
BRUNETTE, British barque, Captain W.
Dow.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

SHIPPING.
ARRIVALS.
Sept. 14, *Emmy*, Spanish steamer, 222,
Blanco, Manila Sept. 10, General.—RUSSELL
& Co.
Sept. 14, *Emeralda*, British steamer, 305,
R. Cullen, Amoy Sept. 12, General.—
RUSSELL & Co.
Sept. 14, *Fuyen*, Chinese steamer, from
Canton.
Sept. 14, *Kwangtung*, British steamer,
875, Punsard, Foochow Sept. 10, Amoy
11, and Swatow 13, General.—DOUGLAS
LAPRAIK & Co.
Sept. 14, *Helene*, German barque, 372,
T. A. Volquardsen, Newchwang Aug. 28,
Beans.—WILDER & Co.
Sept. 14, *Ocean King*, British steamer,
2449, Alfred Roper, London Aug. 2, via
ports of call, and Singapore Sept. 8, General.—RUSSELL & Co.

DEPARTURES.
Sept. 14, *Iravaddy*, for Marseilles, &c.,
14, Amoy, for Shanghai.
CLEARANCE.
Maritime Union, for Calao.
Elizabeth Childs, for Newchwang.
Balcary, for Valparaiso.
Catharina, for Chetoo.
Quarta, for Saigon.
Fuyoo, for Shanghai.
Saga, for Quinhon.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.
Per *Ocean King*, from Singapore, &c.,
Mr Rennie, and 260 Chinese.
Per *Emmy*, from Manila, 4 Europeans,
and 64 Chinese.
Per *Emeralda*, from Amoy, 8 Euro-
peans, and 220 Chinese.
Per *Kwangtung*, from Coast Ports, one
Chinese Saloon, 8 Europeans deck, and 48
Chinese.
DEPARTED.
Per *Iravaddy*, from Hongkong: for Sal-
gon, Messrs Granet, Louang, and 13 Chi-
nese; for Singapore, Rev. A. de Silva
Garcos; for Marseilles, Messrs A. Pastor,
M. Marato, H. Matta, J. Villalor, M. G.
Perez, A. M. Cila, B. Gimenez, J. Gomez
Bonmati, A. E. Gil, T. P. Basoli, Slade,
Le Sauvage, Courtals, Robeson, wife and 2
children.—From Shanghai: for Saigon,
Messrs Ketiz and de Rulhiere, and O.
Ouvriere; for Marseilles, Messrs Nicholson
and Lantane, and Mrs Fritz Henry.—
From Yokohama: for Calcutta, Mr and Mrs
Johanny Nicolas; for Naples, Mr Ayama.
Per *Amoy*, for Shanghai, 46 Chinese.

TO DEPART.
Per *Quarta*, for Saigon, 180 Chinese.
Per *Fuyoo*, for Shanghai, 46 Chinese.
Per *Saga*, for Quinhon, 3 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The Spanish steamer *Emmy* reports:
Strong monsoon with high sea and very
squally throughout.
The British steamer *Emeralda* reports:
Left Amoy on the 12th, and had strong N.E.
winds and squally weather with high sea
throughout the passage. Anchored at
Foot-a-moon on the 18th at 7 p.m.
The British steamer *Kwangtung* reports:
Left Foochow on the 10th, had fresh N.E.
winds and cloudy weather to Swatow. Left
Swatow on the 13th, had strong N.E.
winds and squally weather with heavy sea.
In Foochow: Stra. Imbat, *Strathmore*,
Argentine, *Ejobergh*, *Hesperia*, and *Hat
Ting*. In Amoy: Stra. *Wendow*, H.M.S.
Swinger, and U.S. gunboat *Alert*. In Swa-
tow: Stra. *Douglas*, *Footow*, and *Hochung*,
H.M.S. *Grouler*, and Chi. R. O. *Fai Hoo*.
The British steamer *Ocean King* reports:
Strong N.E. gale for the last 48 hours with
tremendous head sea. The *Ocean King*
brings a mail from Singapore, but she has
no manifest or bills of lading and will be
obliged to discharge by the "post mark,"
as in Penang and Singapore; probably next
mail will bring them on.

CARGO.
Per S. S. *Iravaddy*, sailed 14th Sept.,
1878.—For Canton, 2,405 bales Silk,
232 bales Waste Silk, 80 bales Coccons, 185
canses Silks, and 718 pigs. Sundries.—For
London, 633 bales Silk, 1 case Silks, 88
half-chests and 83 chests Tea, and 189
pkgs. Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.
MAILS will close:—
For SHANGHAI:—
Per *Fuyoo*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
15th inst.
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW:—
Per *Yeeo*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the
16th inst.

MAILS will close:—
For SHANGHAI:—
Per *Fuyoo*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
15th inst.
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW:—
Per *Yeeo*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the
16th inst.

MAILS will close:—
For SHANGHAI:—
Per *Fuyoo*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
15th inst.
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW:—
Per *Yeeo*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the
16th inst.

MAILS will close:—
For SHANGHAI:—
Per *Fuyoo*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
15th inst.
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW:—
Per *Yeeo*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the
16th inst.

MAILS will close:—
For SHANGHAI:—
Per *Fuyoo*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
15th inst.
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW:—
Per *Yeeo*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the
16th inst.

MAILS will close:—
For SHANGHAI:—
Per *Fuyoo*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
15th inst.
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW:—
Per *Yeeo*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the
16th inst.

MAILS will close:—
For SHANGHAI:—
Per *Fuyoo*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
15th inst.
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW:—
Per *Yeeo*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the
16th inst.

MAILS will close:—
For SHANGHAI:—
Per *Fuyoo*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
15th inst.
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW:—
Per *Yeeo*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the
16th inst.

MAILS will close:—
For SHANGHAI:—
Per *Fuyoo*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
15th inst.
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW:—
Per *Yeeo*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the
16th inst.

MAILS will close:—
For SHANGHAI:—
Per *Fuyoo*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
15th inst.
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW:—
Per *Yeeo*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the
16th inst.

MAILS will close:—
For SHANGHAI:—
Per *Fuyoo*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
15th inst.
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW:—
Per *Yeeo*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the
16th inst.

MAILS will close:—
For SHANGHAI:—
Per *Fuyoo*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
15th inst.
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW:—
Per *Yeeo*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the
16th inst.

MAILS will close:—
For SHANGHAI:—
Per *Fuyoo*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
15th inst.
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW:—
Per *Yeeo*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the
16th inst.

MAILS will close:—
For SHANGHAI:—
Per *Fuyoo*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
15th inst.
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW:—
Per *Yeeo*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the
16th inst.

MAILS will close:—
For SHANGHAI:—
Per *Fuyoo*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
15th inst.
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW:—
Per *Yeeo*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the
16th inst.

MAILS will close:—
For SHANGHAI:—
Per *Fuyoo*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
15th inst.
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW:—
Per *Yeeo*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the
16th inst.

MAILS will close:—
For SHANGHAI:—
Per *Fuyoo*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
15th inst.
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW:—
Per *Yeeo*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the
16th inst.

MAILS will close:—
For SHANGHAI:—
Per *Fuyoo*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
15th inst.
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW:—
Per *Yeeo*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the
16th inst.

MAILS will close:—
For SHANGHAI:—
Per *Fuyoo*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
15th inst.
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW:—
Per *Yeeo*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the
16th inst.

MAILS will close:—
For SHANGHAI:—
Per *Fuyoo*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
15th inst.
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW:—
Per *Yeeo*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the
16th inst.

MAILS will close:—
For SHANGHAI:—
Per *Fuyoo*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
15th inst.
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW:—
Per *Yeeo*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the
16th inst.

MAILS will close:—
For SHANGHAI:—
Per *Fuyoo*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
15th inst.
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW:—
Per *Yeeo*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the
16th inst.

MAILS will close:—
For SHANGHAI:—
Per *Fuyoo*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
15th inst.
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW:—
Per *Yeeo*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the
16th inst.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—
For MANILA:—
Per *Albay*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday,
the 16th inst.
Per *Emeralda*, at 11.30 a.m., on Mon-
day, the 16th inst.
For SWATOW:—
Per *Ocean King*, at 11.30 a.m., on Mon-
day, the 16th inst.
For AMOY AND MANILA:—
Per *Emmy*, at 2.30 p.m., on Monday, the
16th inst.

For SHANGHAI:—
Per *Ocean King*, at 11.30 a.m., on Mon-
day, the 16th inst.
For AMOY AND MANILA:—
Per *Emmy*, at 2.30 p.m., on Monday, the
16th inst.

For EASTERN AUSTRALIA, &c.:—
Per *Somerset*, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday,
the 17th inst., instead of as pre-
viously notified.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—
Per *Paladin*, at 1.30 p.m., on Thursday,
the 19th inst.

For SAIGON:—
Per *Bellona*, at 3.30 p.m., on Friday,
the 20th inst.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET:—
The British Contract Packet *Khedive*
will be despatched with Mails for the
Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah,
Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta,
Gibraltar, Europe, and countries served
through London, on SATURDAY,
the 21st inst.

**N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the
Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa,
nor for Mauritius.**
The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 20th inst.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.
6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night
Box, which remains open all night.
Saturday, 21st inst.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale
of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.
10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters. Registry ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with
Late Fee of 18 cents extra
Postage till
11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom
Via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may be
posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,
till
11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally
closed.

Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1878. se21

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET:—
The French Contract Packet *Sindh* will
be despatched from Hongkong on
SATURDAY, the 28th inst., with
Mails to—and through the United
Kingdom and Europe, via Mar-
seilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Bata-
via, Galle, Australia, New Zea-
land, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Sey-
chelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez,
and Alexandria. This is the best
opportunity for forwarding Cor-
respondence to E. Africa, the Cape,
Letters may also be forwarded to INDIA
by this Packet.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—
Friday, 27th inst.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the Night Box,
which remains open all night.

Saturday, 28th inst.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale
of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.
10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.
11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
except those to and through Australia,
may be posted on payment of a
Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage,
till
11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

Hongkong, September 14, 1878. se28

Shipping Intelligence.
The following is corrected from the latest
London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—
VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

When Name From
1st. 2nd. 3rd.
25, G. B. S., Liverpool
Mar.
29, Orade, Liverpool
30, Bristolian (s.), Antwerp
Apr.
11, Hamburg, Hamburg
16, Invinible, Penarth
22, India, Cardiff

The changes consequent upon the acceptance of Mr Price's resignation are somewhat numerous, and a few of these we have already notified. It may not, however, be considered uninteresting if we give the list complete. Mr May, then, will act as Colonial Secretary and Auditor General; Mr Price taking over from Mr O. C. Smith the duties of Colonial Treasurer, in addition to his own as Surveyor General. The appointment of Mr May may fairly be regarded as a graceful compliment to one of the oldest servants of the Colony, while this officer's experience of Hongkong and its crime, extending as it does over a period of thirty-four years, must prove helpful to the Government in the consideration of the numerous questions, as to crime and criminals in this Colony, now awaiting final settlement. Mr J. J. Francis takes the seat on the magistrates' bench now long occupied by Mr May; but in view of Sir John Smale's speedy return to his duties as Chief Justice, this appointment will necessarily be of shorter duration than the others. At the same time, without reflecting in the slightest upon the efficiency of Mr O'Keefe the acting Junior Magistrate (who appears to perform his work on the Bench quietly and carefully, in addition to his duties as Coroner), we think it is not unwise to strengthen the Bench from the ranks of the Bar, especially when no eligible Government servant could be obtained without considerable inconvenience to the public. Mr Deane and Mr Lister are the only two well servants who, in our opinion, could satisfactorily fulfil the reasonable expectations of the community; but each of these officers occupies a special position for months' absence from which would not be calculated to improve the service of the Colony. The appointment of Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, formerly held by Mr May, will devolve upon Mr O'Keefe while that of Assistant Superintendent not

months since is doubtless still in the memories of your readers, and the several articles which have of late appeared in your columns on telegraphy, lightning conductors and electricity in general, derived from various reliable sources, have recalled my mind discussions on the subject which took place in social circles here in my presence, about the time of the above-mentioned storm, and in which I myself took part as a venturer in a few remarks; and, in support of my assertion, that lightning conductors are unnecessary, I stated the purpose of "attracting lightning," which assertion, however, produced no small amount of astonishment in the present, but, upon my going on to add, that a lightning conductor being struck by lightning proves it to be a faulty one, and a really good conductor will never be struck, a piteous smile was the reward of my first conviction of being in the right.

Having carefully perused the above mentioned articles and seeing that no explanation

surface, since the air would immediately annul it. In bad conductors, electricity moves with difficulty and in very bad ones only with much obstruction. If, therefore, we surround an electric charged body with bad conductors (if we insulate it) the electricity collected upon it can, for a time, be retained. If a tolerably quick movement of electricity occur in a bad conductor, relatively considerable electric energy is required and comparatively strong influences are brought to bear upon the body itself: it gets intensely hot, becomes glowing, shattered, &c. Let us now imagine an electric charged body (say the conductor of an electric-machine) set up in the midst of a bad conductor, the air for instance, and suppose, in this case, the kind of charge is not of particular moment, we will take it for granted that the conductor is charged with positive electricity. Obviously, if we place a good conducting body in the latter, as aforesaid, contains both electricities in equal quantities, and are equally distributed. But above the positive electricity of the conductor attracts the negative electricity of the air, and its positive electricity consequently negative electricity collects in over-abundance upon that side turned towards the conductor.

Let us now imagine to ourselves, a metal rod sunk in the moist earth and extended far in an upward direction, as to protrude beyond the earth's surface and over the adjacent surroundings, with its upper end made pointed. If the positive laden clouds above it, the negative electricity of the moist earth will rush to the point of it, the rod, and then discharging itself in the air, noiselessly unite itself with the electricity of the cloud and neutralise it. And the slight lightning whatever will be produced in the near vicinity of the rod, but the discharge will merely take the form of a quivering outpouring. The existence during a storm of the said outpouring can easily be proved by a simple but not exactly advisable experiment for everyone: if one cause and interruption in the rod by arranging a joint at a suitable distance from the ground, he would observe the passage of the ascending (in one example negative) electricity of the earth, in a rich stream of sparks through the interspace thus created. At the time when Franklin first discovered the electrical properties of a storm, and when Nature indicated by him, besides themselves with the theory of Lightning Conductors, this experiment was multifariously going through at that on a great scale. It was shown on these occasions that during a storm, tremendous masses of electricity stream through

In conclusion we will give mention to most peculiar lightning conductor, and whose protection one of our most important instruments of commerce enjoys a remarkably intense safety, whilst being itself greatly exposed to the dangers of lightning in general. A travelling railway-train (especially the locomotive) presents a considerable conductive substance, which is exposed during a storm in the open fields, as well as in the cuttings, ways, and under such circumstances a tempting opportunity for being struck by lightning. And yet such an occurrence is almost of unprecedented rarity. The cause may lie in the smoke column emitted by the locomotive. Flames and clouds of steam work like points; they admit of electricity pouring out into the air through their medium with uncommon ease. The conductor into the ground takes place by way of the rails which, even though they are actually embedded in the ground are, nevertheless, spread over an immense tract the same, and are thus capable of taking incalculable quantities of electricity from the earth, without much difficulty. A railway-train, therefore, carries its own lightning conductor with it.

Dead Letters.

Abbott, Captain, Barque <i>Parmaio</i> , Hong-	1
kong,	
Allen, Mrs., Woodside, Essex,	1
Alton, Captain S. S. <i>Golden Horn</i> ,	1
Rangoon	
Alvares, Pedro Stos y, Letram No. 9,	1
Hongkong,	
Amunsen, H., Lille Vongmans gaden No.	1
14, Christiania,	
Barker, G., Temperance Hall, Hong-	1
kong,	
Barnes, Mr., care of Oriental Hotel,	1
Bell, Mrs. F. H., Hotel Maurice, Paris,	1
Bretton, Captain, Schooner <i>Hail Columbia</i> ,	1
Hongkong	
Butekoff, B., Balhina, Hongkong,	1
Bushley, Captain, 26, Coventry Street,	1
London,	
Canham, Mr., Cold Harbour Lane, Lon-	1
don,	
Cobb, Mrs., 7, Island Street, East India	1
Road, London,	
Constant, S. C., Peru, Indiana, U. S. A.,	1
Covluis, A. Rue Lafayette, No. 180,	1
Paris,	
Craig, Mrs., Florence Road, New Cross,	1
London,	
Crimmin, Mrs., 11, Eden Place, Hoxton,	1
London,	
Davis, Jno., Brymbo, Wrexham,	1
Dobbel, G. B., Ship <i>Penelope</i> , Calcutta,	1
Dunkley, Mary A., 122, Orchard Street,	1
New York,	
Erikson, Emma Fairbank, Minnesota, U.	1
A.,	
Forrest, E. L., 67, Tylor Street,	1
Boston, U. S. A.,	
Grandin, Mrs., 14, Edward Street, Bow,	1
London,	
Ghose, A. C., 43, Bangbarah, Calcutta,	1
Harrison, T. W., Post Office, Hobart	1
Town,	
Howell, G. H., Kensington Park, Lon-	1
don,	
Hunt, Miss N., P. O., Greek Street,	1
Soho, London,	
Jackson, Mrs., P. O., Portland, Oregon,	1
Jones, Miss E., 7, Sussex Street, Liver-	1
pool,	
Jurgens, H., München, Germany,	1
Lorge, F., 165, Central Avenue, Balti-	1
more,	
Low, J., Barque <i>Tai Nat</i> , Singapore,	1
Lull, Captain, Ship <i>Oregon</i> , New York,	1
Lunnun, Mrs., 11, India Row, Poplar,	1
London,	
Mahomudally, Karimahomed, Kutol,	1
India,	
McVyar, Mary, 85, Natoma Street, San	1
Francisco,	
Milne, Captain, Bark <i>Wrona</i> , Hongkong,	1
Owen, W., 28, Isis Street, Toxteth Park,	1
Liverpool,	
Preston, Mrs. C. F., Stockton Street,	1
San Francisco,	
Rodern, S. von, Wilna, Germany,	1
Stübner & Paul, Halberstadt, Germany,	1
Sullivan, T., East Cambridge, Boston,	1
U. S. A.,	
Thomas, E., 22, Kynaston Place,	1
Swansea,	
Van der Zee, Niewendiep,	1
Vigeon, J. de, Paris,	1
Walker, S., Messageries Maritimes,	1
Suigon,	
Wellmar, H., Hongkong Hotel, Hong-	1
kong,	
White, G., Surveyor General's Office,	1
Hongkong,	
Wilson, James, Post Office, Oskario,	1
Canada West,	
Youl, George, U. S. S. <i>Saint Louis</i> ,	1
League Island, Penna., U. S. A.,	

☞ The above letters have been returned from various places at which the addressee cannot be found. If not claimed within ten days they will be opened and returned to the writers.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 13th September, 1878.

Quotations.	
BANKING, September 14, 1878.	
PIUM	New Patna, cash... 605 a 60 1/2
"	credit, —
"	Old Patna, cash... 570 a 57 1/2
"	credit, —
"	New Benares, cash, —
"	credit, None
"	Old Benares, cash, 540 a 54 1/2
"	credit, —
"	New Malwa, cash, 755 a 77 1/2
"	credit, 760 a 78 0
"	Allowance Taels, 12 a 24
"	Old Malwa, cash, —
"	credit, —
"	Allowance Taels, —

Exchange.	
Bank, on demand,	3/84
„ 30 days' sight,	3/84
„ 6 months' sight,	3/84
Credits, „	8/94
Documentary, 6 months' sight,	3/84
Bombay, demand Rupees,	233
Calcutta, „	233
Shanghai, demand,	724
„ 30 days' „	734
English Sovereigns,	5.32
Australian Sovereigns,	5.83
per Silver, 17, dwis. B.,	1094
Yucca, „	8 %
Mexicans, „	1/2 & 1/4 counted
Gold Loan, „	27.10
Discount, „	8 to 6 p.c.

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,600.
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,875
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 715
Chinese Insurance Co., \$358
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,225
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$350
China Fire Ins. Co., \$245
H.K. & W. Dock Co., \$24 $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.
H.K. C. & M.S. boat Co., \$12 $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 20
China Coast S. Nav. Co., Tls. 103
Hongkong Gas Co., \$97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$65
China Sugar Refining Co., \$55 p. &
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$104.
Do. of 1877, \$103.

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Fulconer & Co.'s Premises
Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, September 14, 1878.

BAROMETER —	9 A.M.	...	29.980
Do.	1 P.M.	...	29.920
Do.	4 P.M.
THERMOMETER —	9 A.M.	...	80
Do.	1 P.M.	...	81
Do.	4 P.M.
Do.	(Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	...	78
Do.	Do. 1 P.M.	...	78
Do.	Do. 4 P.M.
Do.	Maximum	...	81
Do.	Minimum over night	...	76

Portfolia.

A HINT.
Our Daisy lay down
In her little nightgown,
And kissed me again and again,
On forehead and cheek,
On lips that would speak,
But found themselves shut, to their gain.

Then foolishly, absurd,
To utter a word,
I asked her the question so old,
That wife and that lover
Ask over and over,
As if they were surer when told.

There close at her side
"Do you love me?" I cried;
She lifted her golden crowned head,
A puzzled surprise
Shone in her grey eyes—
"Why that's why I kiss you," she said.

GRAIN'S OF GOLD.

The best protected life is the one protected by suffering.—*Golden Sings.*
The wealth of a soul is measured by how much it can feel; its poverty by how little. In matters of conscience first thoughts are best.—*Rev. Robert Hall.*
Kindness seems to know of some secret fountain of joy in the soul which it can touch, without revealing its locality, and cause to send its waters upward and overflow the heart.—*E. W. Faber.*
Nothing, says Brodie, in all the world, is so good as usefulness, which gives to the individual's own character a finish and an influence which mere station cannot give; which also binds him to his fellows and them to him.

In a lone street of Florence Michael Angelo found a fine block of marble imbedded in the mire. He dug about it, soiling his holiday attire for so, he found there an angel in it! He felt that it was his mission to let the angel out, and he did it.
When the probationers in the school of Pythagoras grew weary in trying to be helpful to others, and preferred to be idle and self-seeking, they were treated as dead. Obsequies were performed and tombs were raised, with inscriptions to warn others of their wretched end.
Everything, says Hugh Miller, is writing Nature's history, from pebble to planet. The scintillates of the rolling rock, the channels of the rivers, the falling rain, the buried fern, the foot-print in the snow and every act of man inscribes the map of her march. The air is full of sounds, the sky is full of tokens, and the ground is full of memoranda and signatures which are more or less legible to the intelligent.

SHALL I WIN HER?

BY JAMES GRANT.

I thought mine would soon be sealed, and gazed, wearily and wistfully at the horde that gathered round me in greedy anticipation of a scene of torture and bloodshed.
Giddy, half blind by the recent blow, and sick at heart, the whole scene appeared like a phantasmagoria.
Aware that our troops had retired past the armed position to the camp in the valley below, the Caffres had no fear of molestation at that time, and in the crowds that swarmed about me there appeared something diabolical in their ferocity of aspect, their blood-stained visages, their large white teeth, through which they hissed like snakes, while some who were in excellent humour at the prospect of making mince-meat of me, sang to themselves a guttural chant, and danced with a slow, jerking step to its monotonous notes, tapping the while their glittering assegais on their shields of tough bull-hide.

Before my fate came to be known I had the horror of beholding that of another sealed.
Dr. Hans Bruine Kasteel, of Cradock, the same kind old Dutch medical man who had attended me in my strange illness there, somehow had been taken prisoner, and, having failed to cure one of the many daughters of Sandilli, of some mysterious ailment, was now accused by the Umlanjani, or witch doctors, of having cast a spell upon her.

"Mein Gott, mein Gott in himmel, Myneer Richard!" exclaimed the poor doctor, writhing his trembling hands as he recognised me, though in the bush-fighting uniform of the 7th Highlanders; but we were helpless to assist each other.

"He gave me a glance that, like my own, was expressive only of helplessness or despair, and turned to the presiding Inkosi, whose head and face was partially hidden or muffled in a blood-stained cloth.
Like the other chiefs about him that personage was seated cross-legged, solemnly smoking the dagha pipe—a kind of primitive hookah, made of a bullock's horn, filled with a species of hemp in water, like the maddening and intoxicating bang of the Hindostanee. This they inhaled through a stem of reed, let into the side of the horn.

The hapless Dutchman, who spoke the somewhat musical language of the Caffres with fluency, now began with solemn earnestness to repeat again and again that he had done nothing to bewitch Marique, the daughter of the great chief Sandilli, but that he had successfully cured her of a fever, while in dread of his own life; that she was now perfectly well, and that he would now pray for his liberty.

I listened to all this anxiously, and while doing so could little foresee the trouble this identical daniel, Marique, was to prove to me, in the form of a wife.
He urged his innocence and his claims to gratitude in vain; the witch doctors of the tribe, who had been jealous of his skill in the cure of one or two musket-shot wounds, were all powerful with the chief and councillors, so the work—the pleasure they deemed it—of torture and death speedily began.

I know not whether I ought to relate what I saw; but as it was the favorite mode of putting prisoners to death, and as I fully expected to perish by the same awful means, the scene made a deep and terrible impression on me; and yet, though face to face with it, my soul was with Clarice—Clarice, who seemed but a memory now, for our separation appeared a kind of anticipated death, which might be followed, alas! by no resurrection.

At a given signal at least a hundred smiling hands were dunt upon the miserable man. His clothes were rent from him, and he stood stripped in the sunshine, the whiteness of his skin forming as singular a contrast to the dark forms of his captors as his round and somewhat paunchy figure did to theirs, which were all bone, brawn, and muscle.

He was dragged to where a fire had been lighted, and then thrown on the grass with his face to the sky or, rather, to the branches of the trees, which grew so densely overhead as to shut out the blue canopy above.

The Umlanjani made a last demand that he would produce the bewitching powders, or show where they were concealed, and he made a last appeal to the Creator of whom they knew nothing, that he was innocent of possessing any such thing.

I have often thought since that a little tact or art might have saved him, but terror had deprived him of both.

His hands and feet were bound to four strong pegs, which were driven into the ground, and a succession of the flat stones which had been heated in the adjacent fire, till red hot were placed upon his body.

A shriek, which I sometimes hear in memory still, broke from the poor Dutchman when the first of these impromptu instruments of torture touched his tender skin; but so great was the agony he endured that moans which gradually grew fainter and fainter alone escaped him, while the head drooped of prostrate, and I turned away in utter horror of the scene, which lasted for nearly an hour. My heart gave a bound of relief when the report of a musket announced that he had been shot through the head by some savage who had grown weary of the protracted labour of torturing him, and perhaps wished to test my powers of endurance in the same fashion.

After what I had witnessed, the reader may imagine my emotions when the same terrible hands under which Bruine Kasteel had perished were roughly laid on me, and I was dragged closer to the Inkosi and councillors, who during all this episode of horror had been composedly sitting cross-legged, and smoking their dagha pipes.

My forage cap, a common regimental one, with the Scotch thresher round it, was now struck from my head by some mischievous or impatient fellow, whose assegai whistled close by me.

It was then, that on seeing my face fully, the presiding chief uttered a fierce guttural exclamation, expressive of astonishment, and stepping forward threw his well-oiled arms about me, quite as much to my astonishment as to that of his followers.
He proved to be the great chief, Sandilli, whom I had saved from the claws of the tree tiger, and who now recognised and in gratitude protected me.

"My brother chiefs and amapataki," he exclaimed, while brandishing his assegai over my head, in token that he would foster and guard me; "he saved my life from a great and terrible leopard! Behold the marks of his teeth," he added, showing the barely-healed laceration of his shoulder, "and I shall save him now!"

But if I spared he will fight against us again," urged one of the woolly-headed councillors.
"He shall fight against us no more," said Sandilli, with a grin that showed all his teeth.
"How know you that?" asked others, with darkening looks.

"I have reason," said Sandilli, patting me on the shoulder, while an expression of indescribable cunning stole over his face, and he led me a little way apart from where the remains of the poor doctor were left, pegged to the earth and mutilated, just as I have described them, with the greedy assegai, or cut-throat, already flapping their black wings in the branches of the trees above.

When I thought of Clarice and Fanny Carystot being in the hands of people such as these, I felt life almost valueless, though there was a great relief to my tortured mind in having escaped a death so terrible as that by which the doctor perished. Yet, strange as it may appear, I soon dismissed all thought of the unfortunate Dutchman; for when one is on active service the sense of danger and the actual value of human life, like sympathy for human suffering, grow less and less every day, from the mere circumstance of being hourly face to face with death.

On the same fire by which the fatal stones had been heated a large iron pot was filled with Caffre corn, boiling for the breakfast of chiefs, and Sandilli invited me to share it with them; but I felt overpowered with thirst, after all I had undergone mentally and bodily, and preferred a hunch of honey-pot grapes from the nearest bush, on which they were growing wild.

"Can nothing now," said Sandilli, "you are not my prisoner but my friend rather, and as such shall be protected." He who saved the life of Sandilli must be as the brother of all the Kousies of the Amatolas.
A pleasant fraternity, thought I, bowing an assent in silence; but he now proceeded to ask me a number of strange questions; and as he listened to my answers his large ears seemed to quiver like those of a staghound, uneasily and nervously at the same time.

He was surprised to find I spoke his native language with fluency. But the reason of the latter was speedily explained when more than one chief, with whom in quieter times I had bartered old muskets and ammunition, beads, buttons, and knives for ivory, diamonds, and karosses, recognised in me the once friendly trader.

A MUSICAL TELEPHONE.

Amongst recent inventions in the way of telephones we notice one by Mr. J. Ewing and Professor Fleming Jenkin, for which provisional protection only was granted. The object of the inventors is (or was) to produce a telephone simple and powerful, and also suited for the transmission of two or more messages simultaneously in either direction along the same wire or part of the same wire. The transmitting and receiving instruments are similar in construction; they consist in one form of the instrument of a wire or wires, capable of vibrating to definite musical notes, and so stretched, with or without resonators, in a magnetic field, as to vibrate when in action across the lines of magnetic force. The telegraphic circuit consists of these wires, the line, and the earth; the circuit is never interrupted. The wires are turned so that one wire, or one group of wires, at each end is in action with one wire or one group of wires at the other. The electrical currents caused by vibrations of one wire or group pass along the line, and give rise to corresponding vibrations in one wire or group at the receiving end. When one wire or group is made to vibrate at the sending end, the wire or group tuned in union will vibrate at the other end, but the other wires or groups will remain practically silent. By having a number of pairs or groups, means are afforded of transmitting independently a number of audible signals at the same time along the same line without interference. The vibrations of the wires at the sending end may be produced either directly by blows or otherwise, or indirectly by causing sounds to be made in their neighbourhood. The telegraphic circuit is constant; the sending and receiving wires are both included in the circuit, and so magnetic force is sensibly changed by the sending of signals.

English Magazine.

CAGED BIRDS.

Have you ever noticed a bird, caged, or with clipped wings, when it has caught sight of wild birds flying overhead? How eagerly the little eyes follow the flying forms with a peculiar far-off look in them, such as you never see at other times; and sometimes you hear a strange, unaccountable "chirp" or "chirp," as if the little prisoner had remembered something of the life of liberty, and with it a snatch of its wild bird language. I know what may be said;—that the bird was one of a captive brood, and never having tasted liberty, does not miss it. But, then, do you think that birds have wings without knowing their use? As soon might you expect a child to be ignorant of the use of hands and feet. And in the case of those songsters which migrate towards the south when the summer passes, returning with the spring, it seems to me little short of cruelly to imprison them, when I remember how strong and wonderful is that instinct which guides and impels their flights. Instinct is to a great extent, hereditary memory transmitted from one generation to another, and arising in this case from that all-powerful instinct of self-preservation which is implanted in all living creatures. The impulse must, indeed, be a powerful one which drives these little singers, such as the nightingale, weak as to defence—and, indeed, with no defence except their wings—twice a year to brave all the perils of the passage north or south, struggling, perhaps, against fierce winds, and with the wild sea under them, and exposed to the attacks of the birds of prey, which watch for them and levy their fatal toll as they pass. It is doubly hard for these birds to be caged, and have this almost irresistible impulse to rove stifled in the narrow prison where they pass both their summer and their winter. The wings of a bird speak of liberty and free air of heaven, and it is not a genuine love of nature which cramps these little wings into narrow barred prisons, simply that we may have the bird-voices all to ourselves instead of their joining in the great choir of nature.

—*Lecture Hour.*

TOTAL DEPRIVITY OF FLIES.

(New York Times.)

Not only is the fly an intolerable bore, through his persistent presence where he is not wanted, and his offensive familiarity, but his habits are every way bad. As a "dead-beat" he has no rival in animated nature. He keeps all manner of late hours, and utterly disregards the law of health and decency. He loafs about bar-rooms, and partakes of free lunches without the least sense of shame or degradation. He eats and drinks of everything that can be eaten or drunk, and always at the expense of somebody else, and without the slightest show of gratitude. Filth is as attractive to him as elegance and luxury, and he has a most repulsive habit of exploring every accessible mass of pollution and straightway breaking himself to the unprotected cheek of beauty or the delicate cat of the fastidious opulents. He is almost in tormenting manner, from whose labours he derives his chief sustenance, and will take any mean advantage to give him annoyance. If his victim has the misfortune of having to part his hair with a towel, he will rally his forces and make the sensitive expanse of the bald cranium a regular parade ground. He will pounce upon a man while he is helpless in a barber's chair, with his arms swathed beneath half a dozen yards of calico, and the perilous edge of the razor at his throat, and will carry him almost to distraction. He will catch his victim in the act of taking or trying to take a nap, whether in the morning as a fringe to the disturbed slumbers of the night, or after dinner as a restoration from the cares of the day, and with maddening ingenuity will keep him from the desired boon, and bring him to a state where he is unable to accept the counsel of Job's wicked wife.

And what are the consequences of the life of iniquity pursued by this depraved insect? Is there retribution adequate to his offences prepared for him either in this world or the world to come? On the theological branch of this inquiry we shall not presume to offer an opinion, but we are sure that he never comes by his full desert here. He is idle, dissolute, gluttonous, pestiferous, and tormenting, and yet he seems to pass his life gayly, free from care or trouble, and defiant of all law, human and divine. He even defies the law of gravitation, and travels with equal ease in any direction or on any surface not smeared with some treacherous stickiness. Apparently, he enjoys complete immunity from the retribution which his conduct deserves, except when he is entrapped through his insatiable appetite into sloughs of poison or intricate traps from which he never escapes alive. We believe it is a fact that he never dies a natural death. No one ever knew a fly to be stricken down by disease or to linger on a painful existence under medical treatment. Fevers and headaches are to him unknown, and he breathes contagion with perfect impunity. He sometimes falls a victim to his insatiable curiosity or insatiable appetite, and is scalded in tea, drowned in milk, or smothered in molasses, and occasionally he is crushed or slaughtered as a penalty for his temerity, but he never dies of sickness or old age. Barring accident or violence, the fly is practically immortal, a perennial nuisance, a standing example of total depravity, without, so far as we know, the eternal punishment which is its proper corollary.

A BATTLE OF THE ANTS.

(Colon Semi-Tropic.)

All day long on Wednesday, until late in the afternoon, a war, fierce and deadly, was going on at the north end of the Semi-Tropic office, and many thousands of the combatsants on both sides perished. About 9 o'clock our attention was attracted by a swarm of what was at first thought to be ants in close proximity. A closer examination showed them to be small winged ants, some red and some black, who were waging a war of extermination with one another. They would wheel and dart, now advancing, now retreating, until at last a dozen or two would make a dash, and grappling in a last embrace, the whole bunch would fall to the ground together there to continue the combat until one or the other was strong to death. All day long was the fight kept up, until the ground was strewn with the slain. There must have been fully a quart of dead bodies left to tell of the sanguinary struggle. What caused the fight, or why it was so bloody and relentless, will have to be told by some more skilled "bugologist" than ourselves, but we saw the battle and pointed it out to others. It was a very singular affair, and we would like a rational explanation of it.

SWIMMING EXTRAORDINARY.

A few days since a young girl not yet seventeen years of age, daughter of a professional swimmer, achieved a feat altogether unprecedented. The father had in her behalf undertaken that she should swim a clear distance of twenty miles, and we are told by a sporting journal, "but we do not know whether upon good authority, that no wager or bet of any kind depended upon the result of this bold attempt." The father was anxious to test his girl's powers, and desirous also to show how much can be done by a woman in the water if only she is trained by "water." The father took the "water" at a swimming pond at 12.30 in the afternoon. The girl was with level with Battersea Bridge, and in four hours and forty minutes she found herself opposite the Pigeons at Richmond. The tide, which had hitherto been in her favor, now began to turn, and turning with it she swam gallantly back down the stream to the lower end of Mortlake Reach. The whole distance thus accomplished was somewhat over twenty miles, and the time occupied was a little under six hours and a half, giving an average speed of more than three miles an hour. The oldest of sporting papers declares the performance to be "the greatest feat of endurance ever known to have been achieved by one so young." At the same time the girl is a professional swimmer, and of professional lady riders, we not unnaturally expect great things. How then, we not unnaturally ask, can our lady amateur swimmers acquit themselves? By a singular coincidence, at the very time that this feat was being performed on the Thames, the "Ladies' (Amateur) Cadogan Swimming Club" was holding its annual meeting at the King's Road Baths. The "event," if sporting phraseology may be allowed us, consisted of a long race of 120 yards, a diving competition, a consolation race of forty yards, and a contest race confined to members under fifteen years of age. The prize in the first contest fell to Miss Barnes, who covered the distance in three minutes and ten seconds. Miss Phelps carried off the eighty yards prize in two minutes and seven seconds. For the diving Miss Robinson in two places brought up twenty-four zinc discs, and Miss Stappole, who alone entered for the contest prize, "walked over the course"—if that term may be permitted—in such perfect style that the committee, in the absence of competitors, awarded her a silver bracelet.

MR. PALGRAVE ON HONGKONG.

(China Review, Vol. VII, No. 1.)

The Cornhill Magazine—March 1878. London: Smith, Elder & Co.
One of the ablest English writers of our time, a man of world-wide knowledge and reputation, Mr. W. G. Palgrave, in an article on "The Three Cities"—Hongkong, Canton, Macao—paints a brilliant but faithful picture of what British enterprise had done in Hongkong, the public buildings, the roads and gardens, the long ranges of warehouses and almost countless shipping of Victoria; the cordial geniality, refinement, education, and hospitality, of the British Merchants. All this he truthfully describes, and then he adds, as a resident who has not been unobservant, a few suggestive paragraphs.

"Such is Hongkong; a picture chequered to minuteness in detail, uniform in general colouring, and that colouring English. Examined however, more closely, and with the eye of a resident rather than one of a traveller, a further characteristic, hardly perceptible indeed on the surface, but existing immediately below it, and extending downwards to the lowest layers of Colonial life, comes to view. It is the deep demarcation line that sunders the entire community into two parts, a line not less real because at first sight unapparent, a gulf all the more impassable because not dug by law and Ordinance, but by custom and instinct. On the one side of this social gulf are the English, with a few, by no means the majority, of their European compatriots; on the other almost all those included in the general designation of 'foreigners'; but especially the Anglo-Portuguese and the Chinese natives of the land. Years of a common home, common pursuits, common interests, have not for social intimacy and domestic intercourse, hardly even for mutual knowledge and other characters, habits, and modes of thought, brought the Briton and the Chinaman one step nearer to each other than they were when the flag of British Sovereignty first waved over the island thirty-five years ago. Between English and other nationalities the division is not quite so rigorous, yet the barrier-fence exists, and as yet gives no sign of weakening at any point. Something of the kind may be observed in many other British Colonies of the Old World and of the New; but in none I believe, is exclusiveness carried so far as in Hongkong, where circumstances, many of them beyond the control of the Colonists themselves, have promoted, and in a manner rendered inevitable, a condition not otherwise wholly unaccountable to the British mind. There is something to be said in its favour, something also in blame.

"True that a diversity of ideas, of customs, wide enough to make the one race at first sight the seeming antipodes of the other, separates the Briton and the Chinaman; nor can we wish it done away. Little indeed, does a nation gain—much, inhumanly much, does it ever lose—by abandoning its ways for the ways of the alien, its usages for his usages, its fashions for his fashions, its gods for his gods. History in this, through all her pages, reads us only one lesson, and its latest illustration is no further from China than Japan. But the fusion of mutual advantage, of good feeling, and of kindly intercourse is not less possible than beneficial; the more so that the glaring but superficial unlikeness between the British and the Chinese types covers much of deeply-tested real resemblance, nay, in some regards, identity of character. And in this fusion it is for us, the uninvited intruders on Chinese territory, to lead the way. Man-chu, good and Optim are excellent things of that kind, but honesty, justice, good faith, and good government are more; and these, unless England be indeed untrue to her imagined self, we have plenty and to spare; these too we can in our measure communicate by a policy not wholly summed up in 'Veni vici' and 'Gubatores to the fore!'

"But on our own national soil, within our own waters, 'Hongkong for the Empire' should not be our device. Elsewhere, even more abundantly than here, we have mercantile relations, mercantile interchange, mercantile duties with China; why not here at least imperial also? Why should not the 'Flowery Land' be to us in due process of

time, not merely a market for our goods, but a recruiting ground for our nationality, for our arms, our navies, our enterprise, our manifold life? Will we range for our Imperial growth, and its starting point, as we know it from Hongkong. Born on British ground, or preferring it by exchange of permanent residence to their own, what hinders the extension of British national rights, the equalisation of British law, the privileges of British citizenship to the Chinese dwellers of the Colony? Better surely subjects than aliens, union than division. Is England to weak a mother to nurse other children than those of her own island womb? Are her means too restricted to adopt? Do the cords of her tent admit of no lengthening? Can her heart only fear, not be enlarged to the gathering of the abundance of the Sea? Idle fear! Union of sympathy, of feeling, of thought, of purpose will follow close on unity of national existence; and Hongkong may—may have but to will—prove the first link in the golden band to bind in one the vastest energies of the East and the West, China and England."

These are golden words. We would but mar their effect by adding any reflections of our own. But we cannot refrain from adding the earnest hope that present and future rulers and legislators of Hongkong would always deal with the interests of the alien population of Hongkong in the spirit of this true Englishman, Mr. W. G. Palgrave.

Miscellaneous.

FLOGGING CRIMINALS.—The first flogging of criminals since the old military regime is appointed to take place at Sydney on June 16, when a man named Hooten, convicted of garroting, will receive twenty-five lashes. The judges who passed sentence, expressed themselves as being unwilling to introduce the punishment of flogging, which they felt they could not do without their eyes to the fact that garroting had reached such an alarming pitch, that very severe repressive measures had become necessary.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.—We understand that the following arithmetical question was recently set to a candidate for a diplomatic appointment:—"If four clerks could copy a despatch of twenty-four pages in three days, how many days would it take six clerks to copy a despatch of thirty-six pages?" The candidate finding some difficulty in answering this according to the ordinary rules of arithmetic, sent up the following diplomatic reply:—"With reference to this question, it appears to me that the answer must depend entirely upon what kind of fellows the clerks were; for within my own limited experience of the service, I could undertake to select six who would never finish it at all." We are happy to be able to state that the Civil Service Commissioners immediately recommended this gentleman to the Prime Minister for a secretaryship of legation.

A STRAIGHT instance of the mode in which foreign competition affects one of the chief branches of our industry has just been brought to light. It appears that a contract was recently offered for steel rails, which fell to a German manufacturer, who has now bought in the West Cumberland district a very large quantity of Bessemer iron, out of which he will manufacture at his own works the rails required. It is stated that the cost of the iron and of the carriage to Germany will be more than one-half that of the sum to be received for the finished product. It is evident, if this be so, that the very low rate of wages and the long hours of work in some of the Continental countries are giving to those countries advantages in their competition with us which we shall find it difficult to contend against. Moreover, in addition to the disadvantages under which we labour owing to short hours and high wages, our manufacturers have to contend with heavy charges for the carriage of the manufactured article. The cost of carriage from one of the chief seats of the manufacture of rails to the port of shipment for Germany is eight shillings per ton, while the Germans have very cheap water carriage. Thus it is that we are being beaten by rivals who draw their crude materials from our own stores.

He stood on a chair in the dusk of the evening, and as a crowd gathered round he began:—"Wine is a mocker—strong drink is raging. The Lord made cold water—man made whisky!" (Pause.) "Let me tell you what I saw. Last night I saw a white-headed old man at the bar. I pleaded with him to come away, but he was deaf to my words. He filled a glass with deadly liquor, and as it went gurgling down his throat, I said to him, 'Old man, thou art doomed!' He laughed a cynical laugh, and he cursed me—'ah! cursed the man who sought to save him!' (Commotion in the crowd.) This morning," continued the man, "I was at the morgue, where the unknown dead rest on the cold slabs. I did not think that my words of the night before would come back to me with such awful significance." (Crowd drew closer.) "I looked through the glass door, and my hearers, what do you think I saw on the cold slabs before me?" "The old man!" shouted twenty voices in chorus. "No, my friends, I didn't see a damned thing!" Several men chased him, but he made good his escape.

THE NORTH POLE.—Mr. American Symmes thus explains his father's theory concerning the North Pole, which he is endeavouring to have thoroughly tested by the Howgate expedition: "The explorer will find that after he passes the eightieth degree the weather grows milder; when he reaches the eighty-first degree he will find some open water; when the eighty-second degree is reached he will find much water, and great quantities of wild animals and some water fowl; when the eighty-third degree is reached he will find the open Polar sea, that is 2000 miles in diameter, and if he will go into the sea when the weather is warm and genial, he will find the country that the Symmes theory says can be found—large forests of timber, large rivers and rich land, and the home of more wild animals than can be found anywhere else in creation, and water fowl in abundance."

OVERSIGHT OF THE INDIAN MARRIAGE MARKET.—Formerly any young lady of passable appearance who went out to India might count upon receiving an offer of marriage within a twelvemonth of her arrival, and that empire was often considered by the unmarried and desperate spinster as her last and often successful resource. But now, as I learn, the market is tremendously overstocked on this, especially at Madras. The other day, at the Duke of Buckingham's

reception, and at his sister Lady Mary's drawing-room, there were present no fewer than 180 unmarried and yet marriageable young ladies. Twenty years ago it was very different. One of the ugliest (and most unpleasant-looking spinsters it was ever my lot to know, soon after she arrived out, was eagerly, and in spite of possessing a face like a very angry lost, snapped up by a wealthy fungus-bodied indigo planter—*Mayfair.*

LEARN ABOUT THE PULSE.—Every intelligent person should know how to ascertain the state of the pulse in health; then by comparing it with what it is when he is ill, he may have some idea of the urgency of his case. Parents should know the healthy pulse of each child, as now and then a person is born with a peculiarly slow or fast pulse, and the very case in hand may be of that peculiarity. An infant's pulse is one hundred and forty a child of seven, about eighty; and from twenty to sixty years, it is seventy beats a minute, declining to sixty at fourscore. A healthy grown person's pulse beats seventy times in a minute; there may be good health down to sixty; but if the pulse always exceeds seventy there is disease; the machine is working itself out, there is a fever or inflammation somewhere, and the body is reading on itself; as in that condition, when the pulse is quick, that is, over seventy, gradually increasing with decreased chances of cure, until it reaches one hundred, and ten or one hundred and twenty, when death comes before many days. When the pulse is over seventy for months, and there is a slight cough, the lungs are affected.

WOMEN ON WOMAN'S DRESS.—A Press despatch from Washington states that Senator Raynor, of the Treasury Department, has rendered an opinion with reference to a claim of Dr. Mary Walker. In March, 1873, Dr. Mary was appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury Department by Secretary Richardson, passed the usual examination, was duly sworn in, and ordered to report for duty to Treasurer Sipler. She did so, but some ladies of the department objected to Dr. Mary, unless she would leave off her semi-masculine attire, and assume the dress which is recognized as proper for women. The female clerks carried their protest to Secretary Richardson, who informed the eccentric Doctor that she must dress as other ladies, or he could not assist her to a desk in the Treasury Department. The Doctor would not abandon her reform notions about female dress, and in consequence was never assigned to duty, although she reported regularly at the department for two years as she avers. As her appointment was not revoked by the appointing power, she claims compensation at the rate of \$900 per annum from the date of the appointment to the date of her formal resignation. In his written opinion, Solicitor Raynor recommends that, one year's salary of \$900 be allowed.

This hearing of the charge against Mr. Charles Marvin of having stolen a document from the Foreign Office was concluded at Bow-street on Tuesday. The only witness examined was Mr. Francis Irving, an assistant in the Treasury Department, who admitted in cross-examination that it had been stated in the defendant's presence that the substance of the Anglo-Russian Agreement would probably be sent to the papers, and a statement respecting it made in Parliament. At the close of the case for the prosecution, Mr. Vaughan said that he failed to see that the evidence was sufficient to prove either of the charges made against the defendant, who was therefore discharged. Mr. Vaughan said that the prosecutor of the *Globe* in accepting such a paper from a young man known to be employed in the Foreign Office, and who must have obtained possession of the same by some surreptitious means; but no questions appear to have been asked except as to the accuracy of the information it contained.

AMONG THE MAD.—We enter one of the small sleeping-rooms of the ward, and find a poor emaciated woman, with her head half-hidden in the coverlet. This is gently raised, and she is asked whether she would like to listen to a few words of Scripture; but she replies: "No, it is too late, too late!" She is told that Jesus is able to save to the uttermost, but she repeats the dreary words of despair. And the only words of prayer she will offer is a petition to us to extinguish her life, in pity, by some quick quietus. Truly sad are such cases as these, and a fearful warning are they of the danger of neglecting salvation; but with reference to some, at least, of these instances of despondency, we may apply the fine words in which Elizabeth Barrett Browning says so tenderly and truly of Cowper:—

O Christian! at your cross of hope
A hopeless hand is clinging!

And herein is comfort for the friends of those who are suffering from this most fearful form of depression. Happily, these extremely distressing cases are exceptional. Many of the patients look up cheerfully, and seem happy in their day-dreams. One such, for instance, whose mind was put out of gear by a railway accident, always spoke freely and made quaint remarks in a ringing, gleaming, flowing like a brook, with pleasant, sharp, and gleaming lights. Another is constantly nursing two black dolls with the gleam of a child. Some who are well enough to leave the Asylum do not seek their discharge, because they prefer being there to going into a workhouse. Very amusing of course, are some of the delusions. A woman with about as much mind as her voice as a work talker, says that she is Jenny Lind; a man, who says that she really has not corrupted the throne, with a tone of quiet earnestness which is very grotesque as coming from about the last person in the realm whom one would suspect of high treason; another may decline to sit down, because she has the uncomfortable impression that her back is made of glass.—*Globe.*

THE CHARACTER 番 OR 蕃

(China Review, Vol. VII, No. 1.)

The meaning of this obscure and quite unclassical word, the exact force of which, locally, when used alone, we measure, after mature consideration, by the word "heaven," when applied by one class of Christians to another, or by the word "Kafir" when applied by Moslems to other religions, has long been a bone of contention in the South of China. Many ingenious attempts have been made to prove that the word is unobjectionable, almost invariably, we fear, by those Chinese who are interested in, or by those, whether Chinese or foreigners, who have already committed themselves by promise to the view they advocate. As everybody knows, until recently Europeans had their principal modern intercourse with China at Canton, and this intercourse was carried on under great restriction. Friendly communication with the authorities was impossible; and almost all connection with the city and surrounding country was jealously out off. Few foreigners had any knowledge of the language. Their manners, moreover, were strange to the ceremonious and obsequious Cantonese, and had doubtless lost, in the intercourse with the uneducated native, the very small amount of grace to which English, German or American manners could ever lay claim. Naturally enough, therefore, the Cantonese gave them the most contemptuous name of which they could think, which was *fan* (番). Foreigners at first would be little hurt at this, as they would not understand very much of the language, let alone its nice distinctions. And so things went on. Meanwhile the classical character 夷, also a very objectionable word, was made use of in official documents. The word, used by both Confucius and Mencius, was hardly so coarse as the unclassical word *fan*, and in fact was used in a sort of unctuously compassionate and condescending way, with a shade of contempt bound up within it, just as we to this day speak contemptuously of "heathens" or "pagans," meaning in many cases those who are not English, or at all events, not Christian or European,—Europe being to us almost exactly what China is to the various races of China. After the second war, however, we got rid of the offensive word, as far as official documents are concerned. Previously to this even the Nankow magistrate was in the habit of "instructing" (諭) the "barbarian" 夷, in place of addressing him. M. Plenipotentiary in respectful terms. The colloquial use of the word *fan* had, however, become general in the South: certainly in Foochow, Amoy, and Canton; but more especially in Canton, where various modifications of the word were manufactured, to suit occasions of special condescension or disgust. For instance *fo fan*, 老番, "old unutilized," was and is, though contemptuous, rather a friendly way of speaking to a foreigner, just as we might rudely say "old candle" to a stray Russian, or "old piggy-wiggy" to a solitary Jew, or to whom in our patronising English style we were willing to show a rough friendship. On the other hand the word may be modified in the contrary direction by adding the word *kwai*, 鬼, or "imp,"—a very offensive combination, although its actual significance in any given instance may not be more malicious than Dr. Johnson's celebrated "term of endearment amongst themselves of whatever rank or station, there is, even now, absolutely no way of speaking of foreigners in colloquial use except by using the word *fan*. The nearest approach to this state of affairs in English colloquial is perhaps the use of the word "nigger," which is frequently employed without any supercilious intent, but which no "gentleman of colour" would, if he could help it, tolerate in his presence without protest. Who would have argued that the term should be officially tolerated in America because the people employed it without intending insult? The Chinese have many virtues, but amongst their vices are those of petty cowardice and overweening superciliousness. This explains their delight in shrieking out the words *fan kwai* when at a safe distance from the moody foreigner; and the same bullying spirit is manifested in the treatment of prisoners of war by successful generals, or of prisoners at the bar by inquisitorial magistrates.

That all but the most ignorant Cantonese, and these chiefly women, are perfectly well aware that the use of the word *fan* in the presence of foreigners is contemptuous is proved by the fact that, at Canton, scarcely any male Cantonese, who has any object to gain by behaving respectfully, will make use of the word when speaking to a foreigner who understands the Chinese or any Chinese dialect. As far as the personal experience of the writer goes, male Cantonese of the better class seldom make use of the word *fan* in any sense which could be referred to present company. Even when the word is used of third persons or countries, a certain amount of uneasiness can often be detected in the face of the speaker; if he is polite, a sort of qualm of conscience; if he is frivolous or impudent, a sort of wanton giggle or conscious leer. A really polite or good-natured man will often endeavour to avoid using the word in places where it is really difficult to avoid it, such as in the words for 番茄 "tomato," 番荔枝 "custard-apple," and others.

Any person who has visited San Francisco will be pained at the spectacle of ill-mannered rowdiness to which the Chinese there have degenerated under a lax republican government. Though Hongkong is a paradise of good government compared with San Francisco, still the manners of the Chinese in the Colony are no criterion of what their manners ought from their own standpoint to be. Owing to their familiarity with the foreigner at Hongkong, the latter causes little uneasiness, and consequently the behaviour of the Chinese appears better than at the ports, where the foreigner cannot move about attracting so little notice. Owing again, to the difference in the administration of justice between Hongkong and the mainland, the Chinese suddenly become conscious of greater rights than they have ever formerly possessed or dreamed of; their behaviour is therefore less respectful than at the ports; for they are not yet bred up to the idea of reciprocal rights irrespectively of nationality and of social rank. The conditions of social intercourse are thus, as compared with the mainland, exactly reversed. As very few foreigners in the Colony take the trouble to find it necessary to acquaint themselves with the language of the people—a very mixed language in Hongkong, by the way—the latter naturally employ their own slang terms without check. Thus it is that the word *fan* has grown into such regular use as to be almost inextinguishable. The official

classes in European Colonies where the Chinese element is large, having little to do with Chinese etiquette, being masters of the situation, and needing in their own territory the use of the native language only in a very limited degree in order to gain ends chiefly of local importance, seem to regard with a certain indifference the dialectal peccadilloes of the Chinese multitude. What would be thought if the Commissioner of a Mahomedan district in India permitted the fanatical subject races under him to make use with impunity of such expressions as "gracious" or "infidel dog"? For European officials upon the mainland it is almost absolutely necessary to fight for every inch of ground which affects their position, whether in the eyes of officials, servants, or traders; and a native servant who should venture to betray his want of respect by making wanton use of such a word as *fan*, would after a warning probably receive his dismissal. The future respectability of Colonies as separate Governments, viewed from a Chinese standpoint, depends in no small degree upon the spirit in which questions of this sort are regarded. For a small colony where "the head soldier" is the general term for the representative of the King or Queen, and, in the mildest interpretation of the word, "outlandishness" that for her subjects, it is too much to hope that neighbouring Provincial Governments will entertain a feeling of *esprit de corps* or equality. Of course nothing would be gained by a hasty and ill-judged raid upon the established habits of the population. A great deal, however, might be done through the influence of the schools and courts, the post office and the other public offices, where such a word as *fan* should be rigidly tabooed. When the interests of the Chinaman are touched, his wits are soon sharpened, and small fines or reprimands judiciously administered would go a long way towards suppressing the use of this word. It would not be difficult to inflict a small fine upon anyone who should post up, after warning, advertisements or notices containing the character, and to reject for correction petitions handed into the Courts in which it appeared. It is of no avail to talk about such petitions being written by ignorant men. Paid scribes are almost invariably engaged to do such work, and none but practised hands can draw up a petition. It will hardly be believed that the naturalisation certificates issued by the Singapore Government fifteen years ago direct the holder to present his papers to the Red-haired official (紅毛官) at the port in China to which he may betake himself. In Macao, again, servants employed at Government House have been heard by the writer to speak of their master as the Great Macao Devil (大澳鬼). No one can reasonably contend that this is as it should be.

One of the Manchou generals a year or two ago had the haughtiness to make use of the expression *fan man* in a proclamation which he had issued warning his soldiers not to harry the Cantonese people. This man was a snob. He reminded the troops that they had received His Majesty's gracious orders to keep guard amongst the (*man*) "savages" of the South. The term was classical enough, as it formerly meant the "savages" of Canton, but was none the less in bad taste. The whole nation is undoubtedly inclined to be supercilious and cowardly upon these points, and the Manchous in almost every part of the Empire make themselves every where by their petty and cavalier treatment of the Chinese, who, on the other hand, pass on the compliment to foreigners with interest.

We give a few quotations here for the consideration of those persons who are content to submit to daily slights at the hands of a flippant and ungenerous race rather than take the trouble to resent it mildly but firmly on every possible occasion.

Dr. Williams: 番 *fan*, the tracks of a wild beast: an ancient tribe of Mongols near Kokonor, still called *Si-fan* or western savages; aborigines of the country in the South, now applied to any uncivilized people, and in contempt along the Southern coasts to Europeans and other foreigners. 土番 the native savages or people, the name Turfan. 八番 the eight tribes of Minats. 番王入貢天朝 Foreign kings pay tribute to China, the Celestial Empire. 番鬼 foreign devil; an opprobrious epithet applied to Europeans by the people of Canton.

To these extracts it may be added that the savages of Formosa are divided into the 生番 or "wild savages," and the 熟番 or "tamed." A group of these, well washed and bedizen for the occasion, were exhibited in Hongkong a few months ago. Judging by their dress and ornaments alone, it would be impossible to call them anything but savages.

To trace, now, the possible derivation of the word 番. The great reference dictionary called the 佩文韻府 *Pai-man wan fu* to a large extent identifies with each other the characters 蕃 and 番. The former word, of which the original significance is "screen" or "hedge," appears to mean in most cases (1) "Mediatized frontier States," resembling some of the colonies of the Roman Empire, to which only a few civil rights were granted; or (2) "Tributary States," owing homage by right of conquest. The same work describes the 土蕃 as "Western nomads, of which there are 150 tribes or clans inhabiting the country between the Huang Ho, the Kan Suu and Szachwan. Their name for 'cock' is *Tan*, hence their name for 'good man' is *pu*. Hence they term their prince *Tan-pu*, and his queen the *Yung-pu*. Their territory extends 8,000 li beyond Peking, and they often live to a great age, sometimes over a hundred years." The 8,000 li would not be an exaggeration if we included in the computation the Tungans, Osages, Tadjiks, and Sarts, who, in a more or less mixed state, extend from the Great Wall to Khiva. There seems to be little doubt, however, that Tibet is the country really referred to in this case. The 羅石 and 龍蕃 are described in the same work as "Tribes South of Nanking in Kwang Si who brought tribute in the year A.D. 1080." By the first probably the Lolos are meant. About 100 examples or quotations are given, from which it is apparent that both words really mean inferior

and tributary States; and it is noticeable that the character 蕃 is generally used to indicate a less dignified meaning than 番. The word 番 is stated by the same authority to mean originally, "number," "one by one," "change." There is hardly anything in the definitions to connect the word with the idea of "tribe," "tribes," "foreigners," or "people," of any description. The examples nearly all refer to the original meanings of the word above indicated.

The following words occur in the 通雅: "The Turkoman chief was found sitting in his tent. He observed to the Chinese envoy: 'Those dogs of 土蕃 are not of Tungusic extraction; they are the slaves of the Turkomans; yet they all receive an Imperial Princess in marriage; why then should the Turkomans alone be refused one?' True, I know that the princesses given to the tributary States are not really daughters of the Emperor; nor would I question their genuineness, but the fact of my request being so often refused shames me before my fellow tributaries." Here we have a chief unworthy of even a sham Chinese woman; and this contemptible chief alludes to the 土蕃 as a nation of hounds. This, too, is a tribe for which the more respectable character 蕃 is used, not the character applied to us. The Tibetans are now known as *Tung*; but, possibly, this anecdote may also refer to them: more probably to a nomadic race living in tents. In modern Chinese the characters 土蕃 refer in no way to Tibet. The Dictionary of Kang Hi connects the word 番 in a very slight degree with any tribe or race of men.

A highly esteemed and weighty foreign authority at Canton is of opinion that the objectionable modern character 番 is used by contraction for 蕃 or 蕃 above described, and that the real meaning is therefore not "savage," but "tributary," or "border tribes." That the present opprobrious term has gradually formed itself from the two other characters is very possible, though no native dictionary with which we are acquainted hints in any way that such is the case, and Cantonese and Foochow scholars profess entire ignorance of the *raison d'être* of its origin. At the time when tributaries or "hedge-states" were first established, there was probably but little difference in material and intellectual civilization between the Middle Kingdom and its tributaries, and the words 蕃 or 番 would contain in them nothing more objectionable than the ring of political inferiority or subservience. At the same time it is important to notice that the examples quoted in the *Pai-man Wan Fu* tend to leave out from the composition of the character the radical 水, "water," and adopt the contracted form, 番, in all cases where less dignity would appear from the context to be attached to the term. A deliberate arrangement of this sort would be quite in accordance with the genius of the Chinese written language, which, by the addition of an offensive radical such as "dog," "mouth," or "man," manages to gauge the amount of contempt which the writer wishes to attach to his subject. For instance, in speaking of "rebel" Manchoues, even the Emperor does not think it beneath him to use the character 狗; yet if any Pekingese inn-keeper were to venture to use such a word as a shop-sign in order to obtain the custom of the numerous Peking Moslems, he would probably have his inn pulled about his ears. Similarly, in old times the word 英, England, was in official documents contemptuously written 咲. To omit so respectable a radical as first, 水, and finally 水, would be quite in accordance with Chinese notions. Nay, at the present day, in making use of the sound *fan*, the character is most commonly written 番 in order to distinguish from the same character pronounced *fan*, and meaning one of the Canton magistrates. That it is an indignity to curtail or alter a character is conclusively proved by the fact that such characters as 割玄酒 etc., are thus written out of respect to the memory of the respective Emperors whose name they represent, an ordinary subject not being of sufficient dignity to permit of their full forms being used, (割玄酒). Thus, admitting that 番 has a (neutral) sense, it has been thrice clipped to its present bare-pollard shape, before it is considered contemptuous enough for the foreigner.

In our opinion, as China advanced in civilization and power, the words 蕃 and 番 gradually became less respectable, when she contemplated the barbarous tribes on her frontiers. Irritated by the behaviour of foreigners, a modified 番 was probably introduced about two centuries ago at the time when the government became haughty and exclusive, and when the missionaries were expelled from China by the Emperor Yung-ching. Chinese literature being very conservative, the new word 番, adopted with a special significance from the now despised 蕃, was not recognized in the lexicographical literature of the Empire, though extensively made use of by the people, and though appearing in puerile books of travel published in the reign of Kang-hi. It had come to mean "barbarians," "savages" pure and simple, and is to this day applied to none but foreigners and to the most contemptible of tribes, such as the Formosan savages, (生番) or the filthy Mongols between Sz-chuan and Tibet.

To argue that 番 was moderately respectable because it had hundreds of years ago been applied in the form 蕃 to mediocrity states, would be to argue that the word 狗, now applied to the savages of Hainan, might be officially used with reference to Chinese generally, because in elegant composition it does so refer to this day. Besides, the word 蕃 was used not as a qualifier of men, but as a descriptive mark of the political status of the land. It is the distinction between a "colonial subject from a colony," and a "colonial man," if we can for a moment imagine this word used in a contemptuous sense, and then further imagine that a "colonial" has come to refer to any one outside the British Isles, and last of all to mean "a savage."

To revert again to European authorities. The Foochow Dictionary (Baldwin) gives the combination 番蠻 as meaning "barbarian." It really means "violent" or

"ferocious." 番人 (opprobriously 番仔) is translated "foreigner." Now, as the last character (*kan*) can mean nothing but "child" or "man," the opprobriousness cannot lie in it alone; for the same word is applied as a diminutive to almost every possible object.

Dr. Chalmers' Canton Vocabulary says, "The Chinese call foreigners 番人; with a little more respect 老番; and in contempt 番鬼."

The Local Cantonese Vocabulary, the 分韻, gives no meaning at all under the character 番, except that of "a town," "a change," or "a time."

The Local Foochow Dictionary, the 八音, defines the word as "outside countries," 外國. In the Chinese Preface to Mr. Tam Tat-hin's English and Chinese Dictionary, the word 西, west, is used to signify "foreign" or "European." The author evidently knew that the word 番 in a preface would be held objectionable. In the body of his dictionary the words 生番 appear amongst the definitions of the word "barbarian," "savage." He translates the words "barbaric, foreign, rude" by the word 番; impartially adding, however, the characters 洋, 外, 洋, 外. In another part of his work he translates the words "foreign officers" by the characters 番官. Mr. Tam is not quoted by any means as an authority, but to show the bent of thought in composers of yet another class.

The Vocabulary of Mr. Kwong Tat-fuk, translates the word "savages" by the characters 生番. "Foreigner" he translates 外國人, 番人. Both these persons, it will be noticed, curtail the word to its fullest extent, thus testifying that the character is really a modern one, used in a special sense.

The following extracts from the *Chinese Recorder* of forty years ago will show the opinion of our ante-Treaty countrymen upon the question. (Page 137, year 1834.)

"The Legislature for foreigners and act towards them for the tacit belief that they are enemies. . . . This Government will not allow any other Monarch to use the term Emperor: you might as well have two popes or two suns in the heavens. . . . Names and titles are often represented as vain things not worth disputing about; which would be true if no consequences resulted; but if the Greek calls a man a barbarian and then treats him as an enemy; if the Turk calls you a dog and then treats you as such; and if the Chinese call you a tributary, and they deny you all reciprocity of right—under such circumstances names and titles become of consequence."

(Page 60, year 1846.)

Here in Canton no matter where the foreigner may go . . . he is sure to have volleys of vile epithets hurled upon him. . . . *Fan kwai*, *fan kwai*, *fan kwai*, *fan kwai*, and other two vile to be repeated are the offspring of none other than base feelings, and as such they cannot be too strongly reprobated. . . . These malignant feelings have of late been very fully developed by the greedy and people of Canton. Those who are so unfortunate as to be born out of China, are stigmatized as savage beasts or cruel demons."

The term *Fan kwai*. This opprobrious epithet has become in this country a synonym for foreigner, and we may almost expect to find it entered in our dictionaries and defined a "term for a foreigner in China." A respectable native gentleman said: "Fan was a term given to the petty grovelling island savages, living in the southern ocean. When foreigners first came to the shores of China . . . their blue eyes and red hair, astonished the people, who exclaimed, 'Fan kwai.' This explanation is really illustrative of Chinese contempt for other nations. The term is, however, the only one in common use among the people in this region to denote foreigners, and although it may be in many cases used without any intended disrespect, yet, if the people entertained any particular respect for us, they would soon find a better term."

The conclusion to which we arrive is this. When foreigners first came to China they had to be called something, and the natural course was to call them by the nearest thing resembling them. As their manners were rough, as those of all Europeans even now are; their persons, if sailors, certainly dirty; their appearance weird; and their objects doubtful, they were at once called "frontier savages," or "savage devils," the idea existing to this day in the ordinary Chinese mind that China is a vast and walled conference is doubtless a natural result of the fact that no nation has ever called strangers descending suddenly upon its coasts with doubtful objects by very polite names. At first, then, the Cantonese behaved, if rudely, quite naturally. The long noses, hirsute appearance, and ungainly feet of the Europeans were specially prominent peculiarities to the Chinese eye, and the *li* (literally) possibly began to trace connection between the now despised word 蕃, "border or island savages," and the cognate characters 番 and 番, meaning respectively "a beast's foot" and "a bear's paw." At the same time they would recollect that the strangers who had crossed thousands of miles of ocean were not exactly "border savages" or "savage devils," but a speciality from afar, requiring a special designation. The popular sound therefore remained, but the character 番 was adopted, with the new significance emphasized by the still more offensive adjunct *kwai*, to express their unearthy appearance. To a person who realises as well as hears the living Chinese language, the idea is precisely "unearthly," "strange," "savage," "rude," &c., all bound up together in the expression; or as a Chinese gentleman of culture, educated in England, but now residing in Canton, voluntarily stated the other day, "there is undoubtedly still a faint tinge of the barbarian in the word *fan*." As the character 番 entered into the combination of 番, (one of the Canton magistrates), the character was probably at once altered so as to distinguish it from "barbarian" from its "colonial" significance. Meanwhile the colloquial sound never changed from the very beginning. Foreigners have since had more intercourse with the natives, and what was at first only an opprobrious word, used behind their backs, has by force of habit now become the usual expression, so that

foreigners speak Chinese, that attempts to resent the use of the word are lost in the sea of numbers. In the same way, when Germans first entered Holy Russia, were they described by the noisy and chattering Muscovites as the "dumb-ones," and by that name are they known to this day. The above extracts ought to prove conclusively to every reasonable mind that the word in its origin, in its quasi-classical, and its colloquial use, has nothing whatever complimentary or even polite about it: it is even impossible to deny that in its very best sense it betokens an inferiority to China; in our opinion still more may be said; namely that all educated and even moderately intelligent Cantonese are aware that the word is supercilious and disrespectful. The non-English and his advisers ignore whenever it is possible the very existence of Europeans in every state paper; just as they struggle to keep up the rapidly vanishing notion that the Empire and the Emperor can only be conceived alone, and that all foreigners must be tributary, notions by the way not more ridiculous than the somewhat analogous claims of the Sultan of Turkey,—so as a rule do the local officials, great and petty, take a pleasure when they can safely do so, in cheapening the foreign official on every possible occasion; and so do the people, mimicking their superiors, assume, when independent, a tone, a style, and airs which are soon metamorphosed into respect and even subservience whenever their interests curtail that independence. The natural qualities of the common people are not bad, and they are often open to generous impulses; the official and especially the literary body is unfortunately in a clear majority of cases so suspicious and even malignant that the best impulses of the people are stifled in the bud, and the influence of the minority of broadminded officials almost entirely nullified.

Students of the northern dialects may perhaps entertain a stronger objection to the word 番 than others, inasmuch as the word is seldom if ever used in the North with reference to foreigners. It has there no meaning whatever but "savages," as far as the writer is aware, nor has he ever heard it used with reference to foreigners north of Foochow. The word not being classical, it is difficult to find many instances of its use in official papers. Paper No. 64 in Mr. Wade's Documentary Series is a good instance of its use by a high functionary. This paper, however, is over 100 years old; the word seems to refer to territory rather than men; and even where the idea of "men" comes in, the words 異色, "strange-coloured," and the prohibition given to subvert enter China, show that at the very least nothing complimentary was meant.

There are, however, other instances of the official use of the word 番; for example, in the letters addressed to Queen Victoria by the High Authorities in 1839, the term 番船, meaning "foreign" ships, occurs.

The style adopted in this instance by Commissioner Lin is the same as that adopted by the Kwang Si authorities in addressing the tributary King of Annam. As the Queen is begged not to "provoke," and is reminded that all countries are under the Emperor's sway, it will not be pretended that she was addressed in very respectful terms.

In Bonney's Cantonese Vocabulary, published in 1854, the word 番 is used to express the idea "foreign" without observation or qualification.

In Baldwin's Foochow Manual, published in 1871, the word "foreign" is translated by the characters 番 and 洋.

In Dr. Eitel's Cantonese Dictionary, published in 1877, the following appear amongst the definitions of the word *fan*. "Designation of barbarous tribes in the West and North." "Wild tribes in Kansu, Szchuen, Yunnan and Formosa (Wade); "番人 non-Chinese, foreigners." "生番 a savage." "老番, a foreign gentleman, Sir." ([1]) It is but fair to add, however, that Dr. Eitel distinguishes between the vulgar and the classical uses of the word. The weaknesses of human nature it is generous to pardon. Malignant traits in national character, which tend to keep up an ill-feeling between different races should be suppressed. It is believed that such contemptuous allusion to foreigners is always firmly resented by those whose duty it is to deal officially with the Chinese at the open ports; and it is to be hoped that, whilst making every allowance for the peculiarities of a different civilization, those officers will continue to dispute every inch of ground which affects the standing of their compatriots in China. The true physical and intellectual relation of the foreigner to themselves should be equally brought home to the Chinese in the colonies.

X. Y. Z.

ON THE USE OF THE CHARACTER 番 BARBARIAN.

The question as to the use of *fan* 番 barbarian involves two distinct issues,—(1) the etymological meaning of that character, and (2) its practical import. Of the first we may dispose in a few words. There can be no doubt but that its original application by the Chinese to non-Chinese nations carried with it the sense of an inferior civilization. With that, however, we are not now concerned. The point round which public interest centres is rather the meaning conveyed by the use of the word *fan* as commonly applied to foreigners and things foreign at the present day.

To put the case inversely, no one likes to be called a *blackguard*, though the original significance of this term was merely a member of the coal-carrying fraternity, which of itself is just as honourable a calling as any other. Similarly, it is quite within the bounds of possibility that *fan*, originally an offensive word, has within recent years become a *vox et preterea nihil*. Dr. Medhurst, in his English-Chinese Dictionary, calls it "a vulgar" word for foreign; and Dr. Eitel gives 老番 "a foreign gentleman, in which sense I myself have actually heard it used, where no discourtesy could possibly have been intended. Again, in Amoy the word *fan* is specially used to denote Spanish dollars (番銀) in opposition to Mexican dollars (銀銀) "English silver," evidently a corruption of 銀銀.

*天無二日民無二皇

The following note must be held to apply solely to the colony of Hongkong. As a Colonial official, thrown into relation with the highly educated classes, I should resent, what is in these days a most unbecomingly contemporary, the disrespectful application of any Chinese words, either directly or indirectly, to any foreign ruler.

"eagle silver," from the bird on the obverse, and here we have one position at any rate which is as absolutely and obviously unsuitable as the well-known instance 番荔枝 the "custard-apple." I have met the expression 番信 used in such a manner that any other meaning than *foreign* was, if there, very skillfully concealed; and I have frequently heard it applied to foreigners by the people of Swatow, where 紅毛 "red haired" is the contemptuous term in vogue, in such a way as to leave no doubt in my mind, that the original significance of the character was not present in theirs, and that they regarded it as the appropriate expression for foreigners of all nationalities. An ingenious suggestion has been made that of late years the word *fan* has actually become confounded by pidgin-English speaking Chinese with the English word *foreign*; and that it is generally believed among compradors and others of this class that we speak of ourselves and our belongings as *fan*.

As far as I am personally concerned, I should have no objections to the use of this term entirely with reference to the manner in which it was used. To violently taboo this character in the colony of Hongkong would be an undertaking fraught with more trouble to the commonwealth than even the most successful result could by any means be held to justify. To gently discourage its use, and let respect for us as a great nation be rather a spontaneous and irresistible growth in the Chinese mind; than something rudely forced upon it, "willy nilly" from without, would in all probability secure the same end, by infinitely more desirable means." KENNEDY A. GRAY.

* A difficult question would of course arise as to what character, in the absence of 番, the people at large would be able to put in its place.

POST OFFICE NOTICE. Unclaimed Correspondence.

Sept. 13, 1878.

Let. Pap.	Let. Pap.	Let. Pap.
A. Fook	1 Look, Thomas	1
Aky Mylan	1 regd. Lane, J.	1
Atak Mylan	1 regd. Lynch, Richard	1
Ayoon	1 regd. Macdonald	1
Barras, Monro	1 Capt. J.	1
Beal, Mrs.	1 Macdonald, Capt.	1
Bennett, G. A.	1 McGinnis, James	1
Blanchard, Y. T.	1 Moore, Mr.	1
Boscolo, L.	1 Morley, W. H.	1
Bridges, Col.	1 Morton & Co.	1
Brown, Camp	1 Messrs.	1
bell, Sir	1 Moffitt, Joseph	1
Bushnell, Saml. C.	1 Noble, Edwin	1
Butcher, J. B.	1 Park, J. H.	1
Carter, W. S.	1 Pembroke, James	1
Cassidy, E.	1 Powell, Frank	1
Cheng Loong	1 Rayden, Wm.	1
Cheng Loong	1 Rila, Molecia	1
Church, H. E.	1 Roche, John	1
Conghoo, Mrs.	1 Ryan, Capt.	1
Dorling, Geo.	1 Saccotti, P.	1
Dorling, H.	1 Sam Wai	1
Ditke, Mousr.	1 Sanders, Albert	1
Engel, Edward	1 Schulz, W.	1
Fang, Mr.	1 Silverslock, Walter	1
Farr, G.	1 Swinney, F.	1
Flagg, Wm. S.	1 Tai Afai	1
Fox, Madam	1 Tai Afai	1
French, Capt.	1 Tai Afai	1
Gaby, John	1 Tai Afai	1
Grimmer, M.	1 Tai Afai	1
Grier, T. J.	1 Tai Afai	1
Home, Mr.	1 Tai Afai	1
Hughes, J.	1 Tai Afai	1
Hunter, Arthur	1 Tai Afai	1
Jack, John	1 Tai Afai	1
Jack, Frank E.	1 Tai Afai	1
Juster, Alejandro	1 regd. Whitlock	1
Kee Shing & Co.	1 regd. Whitlock	1
Kee Shing & Co.	1 regd. Whitlock	1
Lee, Edward	1 regd. Whitlock	1
Levi, S.	1 regd. Whitlock	1
Lie Koo Tay	1 regd. Whitlock	1
Lo Yan Tang	1 regd. Whitlock	1

For Merchant Ships.

Let. Pap.	Let. Pap.	Let. Pap.
Ada Molmore	2 regd. Lane	1
Alexander	2 regd. Lane	1
Amelia	1 regd. Lane	1
Amelia	1 regd. Lane	1
Banlan	4 (arg) 1 regd. Lane	1
Brisbane	1 regd. Lane	1
Brunette	1 regd. Lane	1
Cashmere	1 regd. Lane	1
Challenger	1 regd. Lane	1
Chandos	1 regd. Lane	1
Charger	1 regd. Lane	1
Charcoal, s.s.	1 regd. Lane	1
Chocola	1 regd. Lane	1
City of Aberdeen	1 regd. Lane	1
Commissary	1 regd. Lane	1
Cornwall	1 regd. Lane	1
Creswell	1 regd. Lane	1
Devina	1 regd. Lane	1
Drumlog	1 regd. Lane	1
Emily	1 regd. Lane	1
Emily Chaplain	1 regd. Lane	1
Erminia	1 regd. Lane	1
Fair Leader	1 regd. Lane	1
Fernow, s.s.	1 regd. Lane	1
Flensborg	1 regd. Lane	1
Fontenay	1 regd. Lane	1
Freeman Clark	1 regd. Lane	1
Fusilier	1 regd. Lane	1
Giamia	1 regd. Lane	1
Gloria	1 regd. Lane	1
Gloria, s.s.	1 regd. Lane	1
Glyding	1 regd. Lane	1
Haraway	1 regd. Lane	1
Harrigan	1 regd. Lane	1
Obear, s.s.	1 regd. Lane	1
Havilah	1 regd. Lane	1
Hawesbury	1 regd. Lane	1
Helon	1 regd. Lane	1
Helon	1 regd. Lane	1
Hibbard	1 regd. Lane	1
Hindostan	1 regd. Lane	1
Hopel	1 regd. Lane	1
Hopur	1 regd. Lane	1
Humboldt	1 regd. Lane	1
Invisible	1 regd. Lane	1
Irma	1 regd. Lane	1
Irma	1 regd. Lane	1
Jessie Jameson	1 regd. Lane	1
Lady Penryn	1 regd. Lane	1
Largo	1 regd. Lane	1

For E. M. Ships.

Let. Pap.	Let. Pap.	Let. Pap.
Kestrel	1 regd. Lane	1
Books, etc., without Covers.	1 regd. Lane	1
Armstrong's Count.	1 regd. Lane	1
Bunittie	1 regd. Lane	1
Catalogue of Books.	1 regd. Lane	1
Christadelphian.	1 regd. Lane	1
Christian.	1 regd. Lane	1
Ork Weekly Herald.	1 regd. Lane	1

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Corrected to Saturday, Sept, 14th, 1878.
At \$1.20 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Chinese Names.
肉食
來路烟猪
花旗烟猪
福州烟猪

Bacon, English, . . lb.	450	400
„ Ama. Sugar cured „	350	300
„ Foochow, . „	220	200
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, oy.	170	160
Beef Corned, . . . catty	140	130
„ Roast, . . „	160	140
„ Soup, . . „	110	100
„ Steak, . . „	160	140
Bullocks' Brains, . . per set	50	40

肉食
來路烟猪
花旗烟猪
福州烟猪

"	Tongue, fresh, each	320	300	牛	脚
"	" corned, "	320	300	牛	脚
"	Head, . "	500	450	牛	頭
"	Heart, . "	140	130	牛	心
"	Hump, Salt . catty	160	140	牛	肩
"	Feet, . each	50	40	牛	牛
"	Kidneys, . "	60	50	牛	腰
"	Tail, . "	110	100	牛	尾
"	Liver, . catty	80	70	牛	肝
"	Tripe (undressed), catty	60	50	牛	肚
Calves	Head and Feet, set	600	500	牛	仔頭脚
Hams, American, . lb.	350	300	牛	花旗腿	
"	Chinese, . "	220	200	金	華火腿
"	English . "	400	350	來	路火腿
Mutton Chop, . "	180	160	羊	牌骨	
"	Leg, . "	180	160	羊	腿
"	Shoulder, . "	140	130	羊	手
Pigs' Chhillings, . catty	60	50	猪	臟	
"	Feet, . "	90	80	猪	脚
"	Fry, . "	100	90	猪	雞
"	Head, . "	80	70	猪	頭
"	Heart, . each	60	50	猪	心
"	Kidneys, . "	80	70	猪	腰
"	Liver, . lb.	160	90	猪	肝
Pork, Chop, . catty	150	140	猪	牌骨	
"	Corned, . "	140	130	鹹	猪肉
"	Leg, . "	150	140	猪	腿
"	Fat or Lard, . "	110	100	猪	油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	400	350	羊	頭脚	
"	Heart, . each	50	40	羊	心
"	Kidneys, . "	80	70	羊	腰
"	Liver, . "	140	130	羊	肝
Sucking Pig, . "	\$2.25	\$1.60	猪	仔	
Sweet Bread, . catty	140	130	猪	核	
Veal, . "	150	140	牛	仔肉	

Opona, . . .	catty	250	180	鐵鷄
Doves, . . .	each	100	90	班鳩
Ducks, . . .	catty	110	100	鴨
Eggs, Hen . . .	doz.	100	—	雞蛋
Fowls, . . .	catty	180	160	鷄
Geese, . . .	"	150	140	鵞
Partridges, . . .	each	320	300	鶇
Pheasants, Canton, live, pair		\$1.75	1.50	城山雞
Pigeons, . . .	each	130	120	省白鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton . . .	"	750	700	省城家兔
Rice Birds, . . .	doz.	400	350	禾花雀
Snipe, . . .	each	100	80	沙追
Turkeys, Cook, . . .	catty	400	300	火鷄公
" Hen, . . .	"	300	280	火鷄母

Bombay Ducks, . . .	per hundred	400	3 0	肚魚乾
Bream, . . .	catty	100	90	鯽魚
Carp, . . .	"	110	100	鯉魚
Catfish, . . .	"	60	50	赤鯪
Codfish, Salt, . . .	"	160	—	鹹魚
Crabs, . . .	"	100	60	蟹
Cuttle Fish, . . .	"	100	80	墨魚
Dace, . . .	"	80	70	鱖魚
Dog Fish, . . .	"	50	40	沙丁魚
Eels, Congor . . .	"	60	50	海鰻
" Fresh water . . .	"	110	100	淡水鱸
" Yellow . . .	"	120	110	黃鰱
File Fish, . . .	"	70	60	刺魷
Fresh Fish, Large . . .	"	120	100	大鮮魚
" Small . . .	"	80	60	小鮮魚
Frogs, . . .	"	140	110	田雞
Garoupa, . . .	"	180	120	石斑魚
Gudgeon, . . .	"	100	80	白鰻
Gurnard, . . .	"	110	90	紅角魚
Haddock, . . .	"	90	80	黃美鱈
Herrings, fresh . . .	"	60	50	黃澤鱈
" smoked . . . box		\$1.00	—	煙黃澤鱈
Live Fish, . . .	catty	140	180	生魚
Lobsters, . . .	"	160	150	龍蝦
Mullet, . . .	"	100	80	鱖魚
" Red . . .	"	120	110	紅鰻
Parrot Fish, . . .	"	100	90	鸚鵡魚
Pike, . . .	"	60	50	鰻頭
Pike, . . .	"	110	100	鱸魚
Plaice, . . .	"	160	80	破鰾
Pomfret, White . . .	"	110	100	白鰻
Pomfret, Black . . .	"	100	90	黑明鰻
Prawns, . . .	"	100	80	蝦
Ray, . . .	"	60	50	琵琶
Rock Fish, . . .	"	110	100	沙公
Seab, . . .	"	120	110	石斑
Salmon, Canton, . . .	"	110	90	魚

Shark, young	oatty	60	60	落魚
Salt Fish,	"	120	110	鹹魚
Skate,	"	60	50	鯊魚
Shrimps,	"	50	40	蠔蜆
Snapper,	"	110	100	立蠔
Soles, Fresh	"	140	130	魚沙
Tench,	"	160	90	魚撻
Turtles, small, fresh water,	"	250	200	魚脚
Whiting,	"	190	90	青魚

Apples, California, . . .	catty	250	200	金山平菓
" Tientain, . . .	"	200	160	天津平菓
Bananas, fragrant, . . .	"	50	40	香蕉
" common, . . .	"	25	20	蕉
Carrambola, common, . . .	"	40	80	三拾
" (Mandarin) . . .	"	80	60	振揚桃
Chestnuts, . . .	"	100	—	風香
Citron, . . .	"	100	80	果綠
Cocosnuts . . . each	"	50	40	椰子
Courants, . . . bottle	"	320	—	細葡萄
Custard Apples, . . . each	"	50	80	荔枝
Dates, . . . bottle	"	600	400	洋荔
Figs, Dried, . . .	"	500	400	無花果
" Green, . . . each	"	25	20	無花果
Guavas, — . . . catty	"	30	20	檸檬
Lemons, China, . . .	"	50	40	檸檬
Lichees, Dried, . . .	"	200	160	荔枝
Grapes, Tientain, . . .	"	250	200	天津葡萄
Loong Ngan, Dried, . . .	"	400	800	龍眼
" Fresh, . . .	"	80	—	龍眼
Mangosteens, Singapore, each	"	40	80	龍眼
Musk Melons, . . . catty	"	40	30	香瓜
Olives, green, . . .	"	40	80	青白
Oranges, (Coolie) C'ten now, . . .	"	50	40	柑
" (Coolie Mandarin) . . .	"	40	30	柑
Papaw, . . .	"	60	50	木瓜
Pears, Russet, . . .	"	60	50	沙梨
" Tientain, . . .	"	160	—	天津雪梨
Persimmons, . . .	"	50	40	大牛柿
Pine-apples, . . . each	"	80	20	菠蘿
Plantains, common . . . catty	"	25	20	大蕉
" (Brides), . . .	"	90	80	熟蕉
Pomegranate, . . . each	"	50	40	石榴
Prunes, Dried, . . . bottle	"	300	250	乾梅
Pumelos, (ribbed) . . . each	"	80	60	桑麻柚
" (Amoy) . . .	"	80	60	夏門柚
" (Slam) . . .	"	60	50	暹羅柚
Raisins, Muscatel, . . . bottle	"	600	500	壞提乾
Tamarinds, . . . catty	"	60	50	酸子
Walnuts, . . .	"	110	100	核桃
" Green, . . .	"	50	40	青核桃
Water Melon, . . .	"	40	—	西瓜
Water Chestnuts, . . .	"	60	50	馬蹄

Asparagus, . . .	the	450	400	宋龍竹筍菜
Bamboo Shoots, . . .	catty	70	40	龍竹筍菜
Beans, sprout, . . .	catty	20	16	芽菜
" Long, Dolicho, . . .	"	40	30	豆角
Beet Root, Shanghai, each		25	20	上海蘿蔔
Bottle Gourd, . . .	"	30	25	葫蘆瓜
Brassica, . . .	"	30	25	白菜
Brinjals, . . .	catty	25	20	茄
Carrots, . . .	catty	100	—	紅蘿蔔
Celery, Chinese, . . .	"	180	—	紅本地芹菜
Chilies, Dried, . . .	"	100	80	辣地椒
" Green, . . .	"	40	30	青花椒
" Red, . . .	"	50	40	紅辣地椒
Cucumbers, . . .	"	20	—	黃加矮瓜
Curry Stuff, English, . . .	"	60	50	厘材料
Egg Plant, . . .	"	20	—	矮瓜
Garlic, . . .	"	50	40	蒜頭
Ginger, . . .	"	25	20	薑
" Young . . .	"	30	20	薑子
Gourd, snake . . .	"	20	—	絲瓜
Green Sprouts . . .	"	30	20	芥蘭
Horse Radish, Shanghai, . . .	"	200	—	大馬蹄
Lettuce, Chinese . . .	catty	70	60	唐生菜
Mint, . . .	bunch	10	—	薄荷
Okras, . . .	catty	40	30	毛茄
Onions, Bombay . . .	"	70	60	洋生葱
" Green . . .	"	40	30	葱
Paraley, Chinese, . . .	"	300	—	芫荽
" English, . . .	bunch	10	5	芫荽
Potatoes, Japanese, . . .	catty	30	25	日本洋芋
" Shanghai, . . .	"	40	30	上海洋芋
" California, . . .	"	50	45	金山洋芋
Pumpkins, . . .	"	12	10	金瓜
Radishes, White, . . .	"	40	—	白蘿蔔
Scallions, . . .	"	30	25	韭白
Sesamum, . . .	"	80	70	芝麻
Shalots, . . .	"	60	40	乾葱
Tomatoes, . . .	"	100	60	番茄
Turnips, Salt, . . .	"	25	20	鹹蘿蔔
" Chinese, . . .	"	25	20	蘿蔔
Water Cress, . . .	bunch	20	10	水蓬菜
Water Lily Roots, . . .	catty	30	25	蓮藕
Water Caltrop, . . .	"	25	20	菱角
Yams, old, . . .	"	200	—	老薯
" new, . . .	"	50	40	新薯

G. ORLEY, Inspector of Markets.

Printed and published by GEO. MURRAY BAIN, at the *China*
Mail Office, No. 4, Wancham Street, Hongkong.